Bombay Gazette.

VOL[illegible]30.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1819. [NUMBER 1537.

TWENTY SECOND

LOTTERY

For the Improvement of the City of

Calcutta,

ESTABLISHED BY GOVERNMENT AND

CONDUCTED BY THE

Superintendent,

Under the Immediate Directions of the

LOTTERY COMMITTEE.

Scheme of the Twenty Second Lottery.

1 Prize of	-	-	-	100,000
1 Ditto of	-	-	-	50,000
3 Ditto of	-	20,000	-	60,000
8 Ditto of	-	10,000	-	80,000
8 Ditto of	-	5,000	-	40,000
40 Ditto of	-	1,000	-	40,000
80 Ditto of	-	500	-	40,000
160 Ditto of	-	240	-	40,000
[illegible] Ditto of	-	125	-	1,40,000

1501 Prizes.
4499 Blanks

6000 Tickets, at 100 Rupees each, is Sa. Rs. 6,000,000

1st.—A deduction of Twelve per Cent. will be made from all the Prizes, for the Improvement of Calcutta and the expences of the Lottery.

2d.—The Prizes will be paid at the Bank of Bengal, subject to the deduction specified in the foregoing Article, thirty days after the Drawing shall have been completed.

3d.—The 1,200 Numbers, first drawn from the Number Wheel, will be entitled to the 1,200 Prizes of 125 Rupees each.

4th.—The Capital Prize of 1,000,000 Rupees, will be a floating Prize, on the last Day of Drawing.

5th.—For the accommodation of the Public, the Agents at Fort St. George & Bombay, will be authorised to discharge the Prizes, which may be drawn among the Tickets sold at those Presidencies, if they are presented for payment within two Months after the Agent shall have received authentic Lists of such Prizes, of which due Notice will be given by them in the Government Gazette; but the holders of any Prizes who do not present their Tickets to the Agent within that period, will be referred for payment to the Bank of Bengal.

6th.—The Drawing will commence on the 3d January next.

7th.—The Prizes of such Tickets as may remain unsold after the 20th December next, will be raised to Sicca Rupees 150 for each Ticket.

8th.—Tickets signed by the Superintendent of the Lotteries, will be ready for Sale at the Bank of Bengal, on the 23d Instant.

9th.—A supply of Tickets will be forwarded to Madras and to Bombay, as soon as may be practicable, to be sold at those Presidencies.

10th.—Prize Tickets in the late Lotteries, will be received in payment for Tickets in the present Lottery.

11th.—All Right to the value of Unclaimed Prizes in this Lottery, shall be considered to lapse on the expiration of three years from the date on which payment becomes due, and the amount of such Unclaimed Prizes shall then be carried to the Credit of the Lottery Funds, and appropriated to the purposes for which the Lotteries have been established.

JOHN TROTTER,
Superintendent.

CALCUTTA,
17th September, 1819.

Messrs. SHOTTON, MALCOLM, & Co. have received a supply of Tickets in the above Lottery, for disposal at Rupees 110 each, or in exchange for Prize Tickets in former Lotteries.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1819.

Lost,

ON WEDNESDAY LAST,

During the Sale at,

Colonel Baker's House,

In Rampart Row,

A HANDSOME Ladies Gold Neck Chain and Richly Embossed Eye-Glass.

Whoever will bring the same to T. FERRAR and Co. will receive 100 Rupees reward.

Bombay, Nov. 17th 1819.

BENGAL

Provident Society

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1815.

CERTIFICATES for Shares in the Fourth Class of this Society, are issuing as usual from the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND Co., Agents to the Society, chargeable with a daily interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, on the Account of the respective Premiums, from the 1st of January last.

Bombay, 13th November 1819.

FOR FREIGHT

To Calcutta,

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

Glorioso,

CAPTAIN J. PATTERSON,

WILL SAIL AGAIN

ABOUT THE 25TH INSTANT

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

Messrs. ROGER D'FARIA & CO.

Bombay, 12th November 1819.

FOR FREIGHT

AND

PASSAGE TO ENGLAND,

THE SHIP

Swallow,

CAPTAIN JOHN NICHOLSON,

WILL sail hence for London, as soon as laden, and has Excellent accommodations for Passengers.

For particulars apply to the Commander on board, or at the office of Messrs. FORBES & CO.

Bombay 12th November 1819,

To Be Let.

And may be entered on immediately.

THAT Commodious House at Colabah, close to the FERRY belonging to the Estate of the late Major General WADDINGTON.

There are two Wells on the Premises, affording at all Seasons of the year, a most abundant supply of excellent water.

The House may be viewed at any time being now unoccupied, and Farther information obtained, on application at the Office of Messrs. JOHN LECKIE & Co.

Bombay, 16th November 1819.

NEW COMMISSION ROOMS.

John Yeates,

Has for Sale,

AN elegant BAROUCHE nearly new, built expressly to run on the Bombay Roads with a capital Pair of Horses and Harness. The whole is a complete and handsome outset, and must be very desirable to a Family requiring such immediately.

PRICE. - - - - - Rrs. 3,500

Apollo House, Nov. 17.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS,

John Yeates

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

This Day

SUNDRY Wearing Apparel & other effects the Property of a Gentleman deceased, with a valuable collection of Books, among which are Chamber's Dictionary 4 vols Folio. Waverly and several other novels, German Theatre, Miss Leech's Poems, Phædri, Visions, Ethics of Aristotle; a large Cot with Mattras and Curtains, with other articles of Furniture, Liqueurs &c. &c. &c.

At Twelve o'Clock will be put up a Curricle that may be used as a Buggy, 2 English Setters, three Saddle Horses, also a two Poled Tent with a Routy.

At Half past two o'Clock will be Sold to close a concern Thirty Five Barrels of Ship Flour and Sixty Hundred weight of Ship Biscuit.

Apollo House, 17th Nov. 1819.

Ferrar & Eduljee,

Will Sell by Public

Auction,

ON MONDAY NEXT 22ND INST.

At the Hermitage House on

Malabar Hill.

OCCUPIED by Lieut. Col. LEWIS, the entire Household Furniture, and other Effects, the Property of a Family leaving the country. Consisting of handsome large and small Bedsteads, with Bedding, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Bureaus, Bookcases, some valuable Books, amongst which is the Encyclopedia Britanica, Lord Orford's Works, &c. Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Sideboards handsome sets of Plate and Plated Ware, Table, Desert, and Tea Sets of China, and Queen's Ware, handsome Cut Glass Ware, Looking Glasses, Hanging Lamps and Wall shades, &c. &c. &c.

At 12 o'clock precisely will be Sold some good double & single poled Tents, and Routies, and likewise a neat Barouche, in good repair.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Ferrar & Eduljee,

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On Friday Next the 19th Instant,

AT THEIR ROOMS

IN MEADOW'S STREET.

SUNDRY Effects of two deceased Officers, Consisting of Wearing Apparel, Camp Furuiture &c. likewise some Tents, and an Excellent Double Case Gold Hunting Watch by Baraud with Chain and Seal &c. &c. &c.

On the same day at 12 o'Clock they will Sell about 30 Dozen of Madeira Wine, and a quantity of Europe Bottled Ale, about 60 Dozens to close a concern, the Wine and Beer will be put up in small lots for the convenience of Purchasers.

Bombay, 17th November 1819.

FOR SALE

at the

Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Bombay, 13th Oct. 1819.

Advertisement.

For Sale,

AT THE

Gazette Office.

One Copy of Thomson's Alcedo 5 Vols. Quar. in boards, Rupees.	60
Marsden's Malay Grammar and Dictionary, 2 Vols Quarto.	40
Essay on Conciousness, 1 Vol. do.	15
British Review, No. 19, 1 Vol.	3
Propectus of a National Work.	1
Monthly Magazine from Jan. to June 1819 each.	1

Bombay, Nov. 9th 1819.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council

BOMBAY CASTLE, 3D NOVEMBER 1819.

HIS Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council having directed that the Territory under the Commissioner in the Deckan should be annexed to the Government of Bombay, the districts of Kandeish, Ahmednuggur, and Poona permanently, and the district termed the Southern Mahratta Country until further Orders, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to announce the adoption of that arrangement from and after the 1st of this month,

The Military arrangements and details are for the present to be conducted as heretofore, Mr. Chaplin performing the functions of Commissioner under the orders of the Government.

4th November, 1819.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Cocke of the 1st Battalion 2d Regiment N. I. to the situation of Interpreter to that Corps in the Hindoostanee Language from the 3d Ultimo.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Samuel Hughes, is appointed to the situation of Major of Brigade to the Troops in the Southern Koncan,—date of appointment 27 Oct. 1819.

The Governor in Council is pleased to permit Captain T. Morse commanding at Fort Victoria, to visit the Presidency on private affairs and to be absent from his station for a period of three weeks,

5th November, 1819.

Brevet Captain J. Erskine of the 4th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, having produced the prescribed Medical certificate of the necessity of his proceeding to England for the recovery of his health, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant him a furlough on that account for a period of three years from the date of his Embarkation.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Seton of the 2d Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry to act as Aid-de-Camp to Brigadier General Smith C. B. during the absence of Lieutenant Place of His Majesty's 65th Regiment on the Expedition to the Persian Gulf.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant Assistant Surgeon Purnell a furlough to the Presidency on private affairs for a period of one Month from the date of his quitting his station at Fort Victoria.

6th November, 1819.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to England on urgent private affairs to Surgeon John Bond, for a period of three years from the date of his Embarkation.

The undermentioned Gentlemen for the Military and Medical Service of this Presidency having arrived in the Licensed ship Sarah on the 30th Ultimo, and produced the covenants &c. certificates of their appointments are admitted from that date on the Establishment.

INFANTRY.

Messrs. Richard Blood.
" George Richard Stovin Fenwick,

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT,

Mr. Anthony Conwell, Assistant Surgeon.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain H. Tovey, Assistant to the commissioner in the Deckan, to officiate as Private Secretary, and Captain P. Fearon, Town Major of Poonah, as Military Secretary to the Honorable the Governor, Lieutenant A. Morse of the 2d Bat, 1st Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Aid de camp to the Honorable the Governor; date of appointment 1st November 1819.

8 November, 1819.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon Kane, to the situation of Deputy Medical Storee keeper at the Presidency vice McNeil appointed to the Court of Circuit at Surat; date of appointment 30th October 1819.

11th November. 1819.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to nominate Assistant Surgeon Green (who has been appointed to accompany the details about to proceed to the Gulph of Persia, and will become available on these details joining their respective Corps) to the Medical duties of the Ternate, and to direct him to join that vessel on being relieved from his present charge, and that Sub Assistant Surgeon Bly, now in the Ternate, on being relieved by Mr. Green, is to return to the Vestal to which he was originally nominated.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council

J. FARISH,
Sect. of Govt.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 8th Captain T. Morse Com. at Bancoote.

Do. 9th Lieut Pelly, 2d Bat. 6th Regt. from Poonah.

Do. Captain Macfarlane, 2d Grenadier.

Do. 11th C. B. Darby, 8th Regt. Lt. Cav. from Serroor.

Do. Lieut. J. Rankin, 7th Regt. from Satarah.

Do. J. Hume, 2d. Bat. 15 | M. N. I. from Copergaum.

Do. 12th Ensign Donnithorne H. M. 65 Regt. from Calcutta.

Do. Major H. Williams, Surveyor Gen. from Guzerat.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 10th Captain Graham, 2 | 4 Regt. to Surat.

Do. E. Davies, Refo Horse, to Aurungabad.

Do Lt, Col. M. Kennedy, Com. Southern Koncan to Southern Koncan.

Do. Lieut. Hamilton, 2 | 11 to Poona.

Do. 11th Lt. J. Addison, 9 Regt. to Kutch.

Do. 12th Captain J. Morse, 1 | 7 Regt. to Bancoote.

Do. 13th Lieut. A. N. Riddell Sup. Buzar to Mhow.

Do. H. Harkness, 2 | 13th M. N. J. to Aseerghur.

Do. do. Cadet J. Harkness, not Appointed.

Do. Ensign J. Wilkinson, 2 | 11 N. I. to Satarah.

Do. do F. Jones, 1 | 7 N. I.

Do. do. Brevet Capt. Jas. Cruikshank, Survey Depart. to Guzerat.

Do. H. Newton, 1 | 4 to Severndroog.

Do. 14th Capt. J. Griffith, Dy. Com. of Stores to Poonah.

Do. 15th Ensign R. Bulkeley, 1 | 10th to Poonah.

Do. Lieut. V. G. Kennet 2 | 11th Regt. to do.

Do. 16th Capt. Walker, Pay M. H. S. F to. Persian Gulph.

Do. H. Adams, S. G. D. to Deckan.

Do. S. Hallitax, D. A. j. Gen. P. D. A to Serroor.

Do. Lt. W. D. Robertson, S. of Bazar to Serroor.

MR. EDITOR.

SIR,

From your frequent intercourse with Mr. Observer, and willing disposition to afford publicity to whatever merits his scrutiny, should you deem the following recital of an extraordinary Phenomenon, which was observed in the heavens last night worthy thereof, you will oblige me by inserting it in the Columns of your valuable and interesting paper, and further, by ascertaining from Mr. Observer, whether he observed this Phenomenon; and if so, I beg leave to solicit of him some elucidation thereof, and which, I hope will not be considered a perversion of his Talents.

I am Sir

ET. CETERA.

And one who seeks Information.

Baroda; 3d of Nov. 1819.

At about 10 o'clock last night, I observed a beautiful white arch in the Heavens, perfect in its form and terminating in the Eastern and Western horizons, there was a bright firmament, interspersed with brilliant stars and the moon had risen at her full.

I waited for more than half an hour, to see whether this unusual appearance would disappear, diminish, or change its position, neither of which it did, and this I was able to ascertain correctly, by taking two intermediate fixed objects, as points of connection of sight, with the lower part of the archs center; and having two fixed objects at the horizontal termination thereof. The coldness of the night, deterred me remaining out any longer, (being an Invalid) so I retired to rest fully impressed with a conviction that.

"There dwells a noble pathos in the skies,
"Which warm our passions, proselytes our heart:
"How *eloquently shine* the glowing orbs!
"Demonstrating great truths in style sublime.

I have heard, that, rainbows sometimes appear by night, in the Moon shine. The Lunar Rainbow is formed exactly in the same manner as the Solar; by the bright beams of the Moon striking upon the bosom of a shower. However as the unclouded firmament, placed the existence of a Lunar Rainbow out of the question, and as the Milky-way is a broad white path, or track, *encompassing* the whole heavens, and extending itself in some places, with a double path, but for the most part with a single one, I really am at a loss to account for this unusual appearance in the Heavens.

We can give our correspondent but little information on this head but for this he may thank his own scanty materials; Luminous paths and spots are very often seen in the heavens as are dark ones at times; of the latter may be mentioned the Magellan clouds in the southern hemisphere, being two spots that contain no stars that are visible to the naked eye, whearas the luminous spots, like the Milky way contain more than the common proportion of stars and therefore in contrast appear luminous; more or less so according to the state of the Atmosphere at the time.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We sent both Numa's letter, and that of a Subscriber, to the Observer; not that we have very sanguine hopes of eliciting much from him, as his long silence, is to us unaccountable.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 17th NOVEMBER, 1819.

The Reliance with Sir George Cooper and family on board appeared off the Port early on Tuesday morning, but owing to the strong Northerly wind did not enter the Harbour untill the afternoon.

Sir George landed about 1 o'clock at the New Pier with the usual honors due to his rank.

The Transports, Orient F. T. Upton Castle, Francis Warden and Conde de Rio Pardo, of the respective Burthens of 594, 600, 410 and 430 Tons making a whole of 2034 Tons and carrying 1140 Troops, and followers, sailed under the Convoy of H. C. Brig Vestal, for the Gulf of Persia on yesterday afternoon.

This we suppose is the most powerfull European Force, that was ever known in these Seas, and we trust, sufficient to substitute peaceful habits, for lawless depredation.

We have gone on with our extracts from the English papers, and have inserted to-day, the interesting debate of the 9th June, on the proposed New Taxes on Wool and Malt, wherein it will be seen that Ministers carried their point by a large Majority.

The Vestry discussions at Calcutta, have wound up with an Acrostic on Mr. Buckingham, and a Chapter of the History of the Isles, detailing the whole business in scriptural style.

Agricultural.—The accounts from the Northward, with respect to the crops are very various; those of Rice in our immediate vicinity, are considered as something above the medium; and no better proof can be adduced of the general favorable harvests, then the present price of grain and pulse of all descriptions.

We have received a complete file of Penang papers to the 21st of August by the Aurora, but they contain nothing that we are not in possession of Via Bengal. The regret, for the death of Colonel Bannerman still continues.

The justness of Col. Bannerman's sentiments may be more fully appreciated by the following paragraphs, extracted from a very long letter, on affairs relative to the mutiny at Madras, addressed to the Court of Directors in 1811:

It would be indeed a distorted view of human nature and human feelings, to contemplate terror and coercion as the sole instruments capable of regulating the conduct of mankind; rulers are but men, and coercion, to be permanent, and to command the minds of their fellow men, must be clothed in the garb of justice; in any other form its force may be all powerful for a time, but its ultimate re-action is the object of real terror. The persons lately designated rebels and disaffected, still are men, reasoning beings, whose minds must be reclaimed.

This mental cure is of easy application; it only requires that the Court of Directors should do its duty, should administer justice in mercy; this is the true antidote against future crimes, the chief defence of our Indian possessions against that anarchy which, without it, must speedily force their dismemberment from the parent state.

"The Hastings, 74, arrived in the river, is the teak-vessel so much talked of, the first of her class built at Bombay, and intended as a present to the British Government. She was found unfit for the service originally calculated, and on her voyage was compelled to put in to the Isle of France, and to undergo a reduction of 300 tons measurement.

We extracted the above note from an English paper; it is hardly necessary to say that the Hastings was not built in Bombay; the latter part of the note is nonsense and can only allude to, the Cargo they left behind at the Isle of France.

Teak wood. The Oak of India; this is one of the finest wood in *the World.* It grows both crooked and strait, there is scarce a purpose to which it cannot be turned & it is worked with great facility. Ships are built entirely of it, sometimes their Masts, and Yards, are also made of it. A Cubic foot of Teak properly seasoned and fit for the purpose of ship building weighs 53lb. whereas a Cubic foot of Oak weighs 62. The Teak of Canara, Malabar, and of the Coast to the North of Bombay, as far as Surat is reckoned the best; next to that the Java, and last that of * Pegu; on examining some Teak from Siam, it appears to be quite as good as that of Malabar; the Chinese build a great many large Junks, wholly of Teak at Siam.

A Ship built at Bombay or Surat, will be very good at 30 years she will run 15 years without any repair to her bottom, at the expiration of which however she will require new nailing. This is supposing her to be Iron fastened. Teak has an oil that preserves Iron whereas Oak has an Acid that corodes it; a ship Copper fastened will last an incalculable time.

Ships built in Bengal, do not last more than 20 years their timbers and many other parts are of different woods, their Beams and Planks being only of Teak brought from Pegu. The Nonsuch a ship built by Colonel Watson, about the year 1780, was lost in the River of Bengal about 1802, and was found to be quite decayed.

The universal demand for this wood has induced the Government to make enquires and to order surveys of the Forests. The building of three or four large ships in Bombay, in little more than three years, having risen the price of timber considerably. We have now in the Navy, 4 line of Battle Ships 5 or 6 Frigates several Brigs, 6 or 8 Store Ships, and as many Indiamen which will no doubt convince the people of England, of the vast importance of their Colonies in the East and lead them to adopt the building of them in India, where no comparison can be drawn either for durability or expence. Four Indiamen of 1200 Tons and one of 800 have likewise been built since 1800.

If we except the Teak there is scarce a wood either in India or Europe that is protected against the depredations of these destructive Insects known by the Name of Termites or White Ants; the oil this wood contains is no doubt its safeguard. It is only the Teak in its mature state that contains this oil for when not of a proper age it resembles, in colour our lighter Firs, more than the Oak. In its unmature state it is used as Rafters for the roofs of houses and is destroyed in a very short time by those Insects.

It abounds on the Coast of Malabar from Latitude 9 to 15, that is from Anjengo, as far as Carwar, on the coast of Kanara; the Koncan, produces little, and on Bombay, and Salsette, there is very little or none; the Forests commence again at Bassein and continue nearly as far as Surat; it is remarked that Malabar and Kanara, produce more strait than crooked Timber, and that the coast to the Northward produces more crooked than strait. Many Ships built at Cochin have Knees of Black wood (Sisam.) Some Forests of Teak are found in the Northern Circars, in the vicinity of Coringee and on the Banks of the Godavery. There is but little in Bengal. Crossing to the Eastern shores the whole coast from Cape Negrais to Queda, abounds with this most valuable wood which crosses the Peninsula here about, as it is found in abundance at Siam, where the Chinese build all their large Junks. The Island of Java, situated in 6 South also contains extensive forests of this wood of a most excellent quality.

* In Pegu.—The Teak Forests are mostly situated on the Banks of the Rivers. Were the Vegetation is amazingly rapid from the Forests being quite inundated during the rainy season. The Teak tree grows to an immense size. We have seen a Canoe of 90 feet long and 7 broad. Great quantities of oil are extracted from the Teak tree by the Peguans.

The landed interest of the sister counties of Devon and Cornwall have come to a resolution to erect an iron bridge across Hamoaze, similar to that at Sunderland in point of height, viz. 200 feet above the level of the sea, to admit the sons of Neptune passing under without striking their colours. In respect to arches, it will have the same number as the Southwark; the central one spanning the whole breadth of Hamoaze, the other two (under which the streets of Torpoint and New Passage will respectively pass) are for the sole purpose of obtaining a tolerably level roadway of 70 feet wide, including foot-ways of ten feet each. The name fixed on is, "The Union Bridge," as the key-stone will unite the countries.

It will be in the recollection of the military part of our readers, that in our number of the 21st November 1818, we gave a report of an important action brought by the Registrar on the Ecclesiastical side of the Recorder's Court against the Major of one of His Majesty's regiments. This case has been submitted to the consideration of the law officers of the Crown at home, and the opinion given by the Attorney and Solicitor general coincides exactly with the judgment pronounced by the Court of the Recorder here. The opinion will be found at length under the head of Calcutta intelligence. [*Bombay Courier.*

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE. and NAVAL REPORT.

The latest account, from the straits of Mallaca mention that the Vessels of the China Survey, that had been employed during the early past of the present year in those straits, were about to proceed again to China; we lament this delay in the survey of the straits of Mallaca as we are anxious, to have all the fals obstacles that still impede navigation in thi quarter removed.

The Bombay and Herefordshire for China are at the middle ground, they will sail, i prosecution of their voyage about the end o the week.

The Honorable Company's Chartered, Ship Marquis of Hastings, will sail in a day or two for England. As will the Samarang for the Eastward, and Glorioso for Bengal.

A New Pilot Vessel, built for the Bengal Government at Mazegon, will be launched Thursday next.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 10th Ship Glorioso, John Paterson, from Calcutta 2d Oct.

14th Armed Pattamar Musquetoe, Syrang Bhadoor, from Kutch.

15th Brig Aurora, Peter Butler, from Penang 21st Aug.

16th Ship Reliance, W. Pike, from Madras 12th Sept.

Passengers.

PER GLORIOSO.—Lieut. Donnithorpe and Family.

PER AURORA.—Lieut. Hunsard, M. N. I.

PER RELIANCE.—Sir G. & Lady Cooper, & Family Mrs. Col. Smith, Mr. R. Malcolm, Lieut. Winn & 10 Soldiers.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 10th Ship Bussorah Merchant. Henry Humphery, to Calcutta.

11th Ship Suffemancy, Naqudah Abdull Rahimon, to Malay Coast.

Passengers.

BY BUSSORAH MERCHANT.—Captain G. Rose.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—H. C. Ships, Marquis of Hastings and Barossa for London.
Ship Thames, for do.
H. C. Ships Bombay, and Herefordshire, for China.
Samarang, for the Eastward.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. SHIP.

Seringapatam, Minden.

H. C. CRUIZERS.

Sylph, Prince of Wales.

H. C. SHIPS.

Bombay, Herefordshire, Chartered, Ship Marquis of Hastings and Barossa.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Minerva Grab, Samarang, Dadaloy, Fazel Kureem, Biramgore, Glorioso.

BENGAL.

Hibernia, and Aurora Brigs.

FREE TRADERS.

Thames, Swallow, Sarah.

ARABS.

Sahari.

CEYLON.

Enterprise, Brig.

MADRAS.

Reliance.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

Oct. 17th.—Arab Ship Macauly, Nacoda, from Muscat the 2d September.

18th, American Brig Indus, John Wells, Jr. from Boston the 9th June.

Do. Brig Ceneus, H. Smith, from Batavia. 25th, May, West Coast 27th Sept.

19th, Ship John Bull, John Bean, from Penang 13th, Sept., and Acheen.

Do. Ship Baring, John Lamb, from London and Port Jackson, the 5th August.

20th, Ship Mary B. Browne, from London, Lizard 18th June, and St. Jago 17th July.

Do. Bark Amboyna, D. Wilson, from Madras 10th Oct.

Do. Grab Ship Lovelytish, Small, from Penang the 25th Sept.

Do. Arab Ship Yudel Curreem, Nacoda, from Judda 15th August.

22th, Ship, George Cruttenden, J. J. Bowman, from Madras 9th Oct.

23th, American Ship China, H. Putnam, from Leghorn 1st July.

Do. Ship Bengal Merchant, A. Brown, from Madras 14th Oct.

OFF CALCUTTA.

18th. The Ships Sir Evan Nepean,---Westmoreland---Brig Lynx,---Augusta, American,---William, American Brig---Wanderer, American Brig---Roman Shaw, Arab,---Abossy Arab---Caudry, Arab,---Tage, Arab,---East Indian,---Lusitania, Mulliket Bux Arab, and Helen.

19. The Ship Mary,---Acteon,---Ceneus, Brig,---Indus, American brig,---Frank, French,---Camoens Portuguese, and Macauly, Arab.

20th, The Ship John Bull.

23th, Bark Amboyna.

PASSENGERS.

PER BRIG CENEUS.---Lieutenant Senior, 20th Bengal Native Infantry.

PER SHIP MARY FOR BENGAL.---Messrs, Col. Paton, Bunce Butler, Richards, Misses Paton, Piget, Maxwell, Henderson, and Mary Henderson, Captain J. Butler, Mariner, Mr. W. Palmer, writer, Messers. John Paton, Rutherford, Jelico, Alexander, and Torckler;---Cadets, Messrs. A. Rodgers and H. Ganger, Merchants, Mr. Henry Bonner, returning to India.

FOR MADRAS.---Mrs. Grahnm, Mr. Graham, mariner, Lieut. Hodges, 22d N. I. Messrs J. MacGeorge, G. Rose, Thomas Kirk, and Jonathan Sandford, Assistant Surgeons, Messrs. Francis, and Albert, Cadets, Mr. H. Mackenzie, merchant.

PER SHIP AMBGYNA.---Mr. J. Green, merchant.

PER SHIP ACTEON FROM MAURITIUS.---Mr. James Grieson, Country Service, and Mr. Teaker, free merchant.

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EXPECTED TO SAIL.

IN 3 OR 4 DAYS.

The Mermaid, Harris, for Manilla
The Lady Barlow, T. Clark, for Bombay
The Laura, Laws, for Isle of France and Bourbon
The Layton, W. Morgan for London.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

(None)

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

The Orracabessa the Venus, the Master, and the Dolphin, brig.

PROGRESS OF VESELS,

At the following Stations on the 23d Instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain.---The Surrey, Baring, and Portugese Ship Mayor.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain the H. C. ships Princes Charlotte of Wales, Marquis of Wellington, Thos. Grenville, Carnatic, Minerva, and Rose.

PINANG.

DEPARTURES—September 5th Ship *Perseverance*, Greig, for Malacca.

6th, Ship St. *Michael*, Dillon, for New South Wales.

H. C. Ship *General Harris*, G. Welstead, Esq. Captain, for China.

7th, H. Ship *Warren Hastings*, R. Rawes, Esq. Captain for China.

8th, Sloop *Mary*, Beggle, for Calcutta.

Brig *Helen*, Luxeira for Padang.

10th, Brig *Prime*, Lewis, for Malacca.

Brig *Johnny*, Ballard, for West Coast.

Brig *Penang*, Bacon, ditto.

10th, Ship *Gloucester*, Rankin, for Eastward.

11th, Ship *Lankaser*, Dand, for Calcutta.

12th, Brig *Caudor Bux*, Shaw, for West Coast.

H. C. Ship *General Kyd*, Alex. Nairne, Esq. Captain, for China.

H. C. Ship *Windsor*, J. R. Franckin, Esq. Captain, for ditto.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—On the 11th Instant, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Revd. N. Wade, Capt. Henry Adams, of the 3d Regiment of Native Infantry, to Miss Christina Louisa Chruikshank.

At Baroda, by the Revd. H. Jeffry's Mr. Condr. N. [illegible], of the Comt. Dept. N. D. G. to Miss Harriet [illegible] Hatton.

At Belvidere, on the 12th Instant, the Lady of Major Monier Williams, of Twins, Sons.

On the 15th inst. the Wife of the Revd. G. Hall, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 13th inst. Capt. J. Erskine, H. C. Military Service, Madras Establishment,

On the 13th inst. Mr. Henry Negus, Clerk of H. M. Ship Minden.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On Tuesday, the 5th instant, at Chandernagore, Mon. Pierre Worlee, only son of Mon. I. X. Worlee, to M'lle Palmire, only daughter of Mon. Darrac, French Commercial Resident at Dacca.

At Patna, on Saturday, the 9th instant, by the Rev. Julius Cesser, M. A. Mr. Julius Boilard, jun. to Miss Antoinette Julianna Boytard, youngest daughter of the late L. B. Boytard.

DEATHS.—At Padang, of a son, on Tuesday, the 24th August, (being also the anniversary of His Netherland's Majesty's birth-day,) the lady of James Duputy, Esq. the Dutch Resident at that settlement.

At Serrora, on the 6th instant, the Lady of Capt. E. Cave Browne, of a Son.

At Benares, on the 7th instant, the Lady of W. W. Bird, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, of a Son.

On the 8th instant, Mrs. C. Martin, of a Son.

At Dacca, on the 12th instant, the Lady of Alex. Mackenzie, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Dinapore, on the 14th instant, the Lady of Capt. Alexander, of a Daughter.

Same place, on the 15th instant, the Lady of Capt. W. D. Playfair, of a Daughter.

On Sunday, the 17th instant, the Lady of the late Robt. Chamberlain, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

On Friday last, the 22d instant, Mrs. J. Llewelyn of a Son.

DEATHS.—On Tuesday, at his residence in Boitaconna Road, John Corbett, Esq, aged 26 years, of the Commercial Bank.

At Penang, on the 4th September, at the house of the Honorable the Recorder, of a consumption, J. Shaw, Esq. aged 39 years, Registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, leaving a wife and nine children to lament his untimely loss.

Yesterday, much lamented by her afflicted parents and relatives, Miss Alice Cooke, a most affectionate, mild, and amiable child, second daughter of Captain John Cooke, aged 17 years and 10 months.

At Dinapore, on the 12th instant, of dropsy, after a few days illness, at the advanced age of 74, Captain Thomas Long, of the European Invalids, who first [illegible] India in the year 1760, and through the long period of 59 years enjoyed a degree of good health which seldom to the lot of few.

He was a humane, kind hearted man, and is much regretted by many old friends, and by the poor in his neighbourhood.

Lately, at Tipperah, Mr. Alexander Pinto, head writer in the office of the Collector there.

At Berhampore, on the 3d instant, Captain Mandeville, of His Majesty's 59th Foot, who had but lately arrived with the detachment from Calcutta.

On the 14th instant, at night, Captain John Claridge of the Ship Barton, aged 26 years, after a severe illness of 11 days. His friends and acquaintance will long remember the many good qualities and virtues of his heart, which he possessed in an eminent degree, to whom his loss is most sincerely regretted.

On Saturday, the 16th instant, Mr. James Murray, of the Pilot Service, aged 34 years.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE.

OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

October 21, 1819.

Six per Cent. Loan Pro- missary Notes Discount.	SELL.
1Rs.12A.	2Rs.4A.

VALUE OF SPANISH DOLLARS.

Sa. Rs. 205, 8 per 100 Spanish Dollars.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills, - - - 7 per Cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange, - - - - - - - - - - 6 „
Ditto on Government Salary Bills, 6 „
Interest on Loans on Deposit, - 6 „

CALCUTTA.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 12th October, 1819.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief is pleased to publish for the information of the Regiments composing his Majesty's Army in India, the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, regarding the construction which has been put up on the 19th Section of the articles of war in a recent case, and confirmatory of the course adopted against the Major of one of his Majesty's Regiments in this country, for having administered to the estate of a deceased officer of the same corps.

A case on this particular subject having been prepared for the purpose of ascertaining whether the construction above referred to was justifiably out, as to limiting the functions of the Major to the Regimental effects of a deceased officer, a copy of the Attorney and Solicitor General's opinion is hereunto annexed, which appears to coincide in the legality of the proceedings adopted against the Regimental Major alluded to.

OPINION.—"The article of war, section 19 art. 1. does not give the Major of the Regiment a power "to collect the general effects of the officer dying; "but only such effects, or equipage that he has in "camp or quarters, and out of those to pay his Regi- "mental debts, and quarters. and to pay the surplus "of such effects to his legal representative. By the "statue, referred to in the case, the Registrar of "the Court is made the legal representative of Bri- "tish subjects dying in India. whether military or "civil, under the circumstances there in stated, & we "think, that if the power of the Major extended to "the general effects, still he would be bound to pay "the surplus to the Registrar, who had letters, ad "colligenda granted to him as the legal representa- "tive in India of the deceased. But we are also of "opinion, that the articles of war extend only to such "specific effects, and equipage, as are in camp, and "quarters, namely camp equipage, or moveables, or "money, actully found in camp or in his quarters and, "not to effects, debts or money in the hands of third persons.

(Signed) S. SHEPHERD, R. GIFFORD.

Dated at Serjeants, Inn 22nd of April, 1819.

This order is to be recorded by every regiment of his Majesty's in India.

By order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS, M'MAHON, Col, A, G.

CONSISTORY COURT.

Substance of the Lord Bishop's Address to the Court, on Friday 15th inst.

Upon the occasion of the opening of this Court, it may be expected, that before the Court adjourns, something should be said as to the nature and extent of its jurisdiction, and in reference to the objects, which its attention will be especially directed; and it is the more important, that the Court should declare itself generally on these points, as they can hardly be presumed, in the circumstances of this country, to be well understood.

Much controversy has arisen since the days of the Reformation, as to the origin and limits of Ecclesiastical jurisdiction: and even before that period, as is evident from various passages of our national History, the question was sometimes brought into discussion, in consequence of the inordinate claims of the Romish Pontiffs. With any thing, which occurred previously to the legal establishment of the Protestant Church of England, we are not now concerned. Its Bishops hold their jurisdiction upon principles recognised by a Protestant Legislature, and upon no other. The office of the consecration of Bishops has been confirmed, with the book of Common prayer, in four several Acts of Parliament: and in that formulary, every Bishop is required to promise, that "by the help of God, he will maintain and set forward, as much as shall lie in him, quietness, love, and peace among all men; and such as be unquiet, disobedient, and criminous, within his Diocese, he will correct and punish, according to such authority as he hath by God's word, and as to him shall be committed by the Ordinance of the Realm." This language strongly marks the moderation and the abhorrence of extremes, which characterizes our national Church. It claims not with the Romanists a divine right for all the authority, with which its Governors are invested; nor does it admit, with the abettors of Independency, that Spiritual Authority, as exercised in our Church, has no sanction whatever from the word of God. We do, however, acknowledge, and it is our duty to maintain, that the King is on earth the Supreme Head of the Church, nor has Spiritual Authority, considered in itself, any efficacy in the restraint of disorder, except where it is acknowledged to bind the conscience: it has nothing external and coercive: it has not temporal and legal effect: it cannot proceed in form of law, but with the consent and sanction of the Sovereign: and in this sense Ecclesiastical Courts are the King's Courts, though not of the number of those, which are so denominated.

It is under this authority, and by an ordinance of the Realm, that the Court, which has been now established, assembles to exercise jurisdiction, and claims obedience to its decrees. His Majesty, by Letters Patent, has been pleased to grant "to the Bishop of Calcutta and his Successors, by himself or themselves, or by his or their Commissary or Commissaries, full power and authority to exercise jurisdiction, Spiritual and Ecclesiastical, in and throughout the said See and Diocese, according to the Ecclesiastical laws of the Realm of England, in the causes and matters therein [illegible] cified." For the further accomplish[illegible] Majesty's gracious "intention," and for aiding the Bishop of Calcutta according to the laws and customs of the United Church of England and Ireland, in the due and canonical Superintendence of Ecclesiastical persons and affairs," three Archdeaconries were then founded, and subsequently, a fourth, the Archdeacons of which are declared to be, without further appointment, the Bishop's Commissaries: and moreover, it is declared, "that in all matters of correction, which are accustomed, according so the practice of the Ecclesiastical Laws of His Majesty's Realm of England, to be judicially examined and proceeded in before the said Bishop and his Successors or his or their Commissary or Commissaries in the respective Archdeaconries, in which the party to be proceeded against shall reside; and all such causes shall be proceeded in to final Sentence in due form of Law."

This Court, therefore, claims for itself a jurisdiction complete and valid, so far as its objects extend. It is bound to administer the Ecclesiastical Law of the Realm of England as applicable to these objects, whether that Law be found in the Ecclesiastical customs and immemorial usages, which have been denominated the Common Law of the Church; in the Canons, which are Ecclesiastical enactments, made obligatory by royal authority, or in the Statute-Book, in which much is contained, having a direct reference to causes, which are of such a character, as fitly to come before this Court.

It will now be proper to state, of what nature these causes will principally be. From a great part of the business incident to the Consistory Courts in England, this Court is altogether relieved by the extensive Jurisdiction granted by His Majesty's Charter of Justice to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta. The causes here proceeded in, will be causes of correction: and the most important of these, it is apprehended, will relate to the Clergy. In this view of the subject, it is exceedingly to be desired, that the jurisdiction of the Court may seldom be called into actual exercise: it were too much indeed to expect, that its interference should never be requisite in this department of its functions: but to further an object, of which the accomplishment is so earnestly to be wished, it may be useful to point out some of those more prominent and probable occasions, on which the Court may be required to interpose its authority.

There has been ground of serious complaint in some parts of this Diocese, upon the subject of the want of due attention in the keeping of the Registers, Persons, who affirm their ability to prove the Baptism of their Children at a specified time, and in the presence of specified witnesses, have not always been able to find any trace of such Baptism in the Registers of the Station: and in some instances, altho' there was an intention of making the entry, yet from its not having been done at the time, names have been mistaken, and no entry has been found, which could at all avail for any purpose contemplated by the Law in making this a part of the duties of the Clergy. More than once I have been applied to, to suggest a remedy, which might avert the mischiefs likely to arise from such neglect; such remedies are not easily supplied: it were much easier to avoid the occasions, which produce the evil. But independently of this negligence, there has been in some instances a misconception of what is requisite to give to the Register the validity of an original document: I mean the actual signature of the Clergyman, by whom the Ministration was performed: it seems to have been supposed, that a Memorandum might be copied into the Station Register by some other than the officiating Minister, and signed by the transcriber. Upon all such points, and indeed upon all others connected with his ordinary duties. it becomes every Clergyman to inform himself, if he does not distinctly recollect the practice in England. The Canon and the Statue are both express upon this head: and the Court, in consideration of the heavy injuries, which may be expected to arise from such neglect, will visit the offences with such censures as the Laws have authorized. The half yearly returns must also be punctually made to the Register for the purpose of being recorded in the Registery of the Archdeaconry, and transmitted through the Government to England.

Another point in which it may be proper to remark, is the obligation, which binds every Clergyman not merely to use the Liturgy of the Church, but to use it entire. As he is forbidden to make substitutions, or to add to it, so he is liable to censure, if he presumes to omit any portion of what the Rubrics have directed to be used. It seems not always to be considered, that the Rubrics have the validity of an Act of Parliament, having been repeatedly so recognized: and if it were otherwise, it would be difficult to understand how any Clergyman could fulfil his solemn declaration made before the Ordinary, and repeated in the presence of his flock, that he "will conform to the Liturgy of the Church of England, as it is now by Law established," if he omits any portion of it, when the same sanction has been given to the whole.

The Court will not occupy further time by adverting at length to other matters of this nature, which may hereafter require its interposition? such as irregularity in the dress of the Clergy, or absence from their stations without permission; to say nothing of complaints, which ought never to be contemplated, of a conduct, which may [redacted] Church, [illegible] I mean the manner [illegible] take conguisance of any [illegible] duty. It appears to be supposed, [illegible] mode of obtaining remedy for such complaints, [illegible] to give them a wide circulation in the way of rumour, or even to state them publicly in some of the Journals: and not much better is the supposition, especially in a diocese of such vast extent, that the Ecclesiastical Authorities are bound to know of every irregularity, which may perhaps be abundantly notorious to the persons residing where it prevails. The consequence will be an imputation of negligence in the exercise of the authority, by which all such grounds of complaint should be removed: and yet such imputation would in all cases be unreasonable, but more especially to a diocese, where the actual inspection of the state of things is, for the present at least, impracticable, and never can be very frequent. The Laity, however, it should be understood, have their parts to perform in the restraint of irregularities, by bringing them to to the notice of the Ecclesiastical Authority in the proper course.

In England there are three ways, in which the Consistory Courts are authorised to proceed: either by Inquisition, as when there is a public and prevailing rumour of some disorder, or persons worthy of credit bring it to the knowledge of the Bishop or Archdeacon, who then proceeds of his mere office: 2dly, by accusation, as when a complainant comes forward, not as a witness, but as promovent or prosecutor: and 3dly, by denunciation or presentment; which last mode, however. is not applicable to this diocese, where Church-wardens are unknown to the Law. Still it should seem, that nothing is easier, even in this diocese, than to obviate any abuse or neglect, by either of the former methods, provided only there be desire in the Laity to see the evil removed; and this tho'not specifically the duty of any, where there are not persons sworn "to make presentment of all defaults, vices, and irregularities committed within a parish and known by them to be presentable by the Ecclesiastical Laws of the Realm," does yet become indirectly incumbent upon persons especially in station and authority, who have the glory of God and the well being of Christian Society at heart And yet even in such instances, admonition it is hoped, where the case admits it, will be found effectual, and will spare this Court the pain of a formal and public censure. The Court, however, will not entertain or encourage complaints, which are evidently frivolous, or which at most demand the application only of private and paternal counsel.

Commencing, then, under such auspices. and actuated by these views, this Court presumes to implore on its endeavours the blessing of Almighty God, and trusts, that as its proceedings are directed solely to his honor and the good of his Church, it will be found in due time to have been eminently subsidiary to true Religion and Virtue.

Calcutta Journal Oct. 22.

OCTOBER 25,

A letter from a gentleman, who lately visited Rhio, describes the contrast between that place and its rivals Singapoor as very striking—the one sinking fast from a previous state of prosperity, as appeared by the complete desertion of a large native town—and the other exhibiting a rapid increase of extent and population, and a most animated scene of industry.—The Rajah MORDAH had abandoned Rhio, and retired to Lingin—and all the people were following his example as fast as possible.

Off the Palembang river, the ship, on which our conrrespondent was a passenger, was spoken by a Dutch sloop of war, who reported the recent catastrophe in that quarter; she was when first seen, under English colours—for using which liberty, two Officers came on board to apologise, alleging as their excuse, their apprehensions of the Malay Pirates!!!

OCTOBER 26,

There is another piece of public inteligence, however, on which we can speak with more certainty, tho' it has not yet publicly transpired. We allude to the abolition of the Post Office Act, as it relates to India. Our readers will remember that we mentioned some time ago, on the strength of Letters from very high authority, that this would eventually take place, though the period was not fixed. Some private Letters received here by the Mary, state positively, that it has been repealed; others say that it is only conditionally, and add that some modified arrangement is to be substituted in its stead. At all events, some amelioration in this grievous and obnoxious system may now be looked for and it is a subject of such general interest that any amendment which may enable us to hear more frequently and more peedily from our friends at home, must be hailed with the greatest satisfaction.

To the Editor of the India Gazette.

SIR.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council having been pleased to revise the exis-

(Continued after the Poetry.)

...odge in
...f every
..., published by

I am,
Sir,
Your obdt. humble Servt.
J. ADAM.
Council Chamber, }
the 19th Augt 1818 } *Chief Sec. to the Gov.*

Among the Commercial Observations published the 4th June, we observe the following:
"Prices generally remain steady, awaiting a start—a demand for colonial produce is expected to be felt.—Coffee is very brisk. No branch of trade willing to lower its tone—and the opinion current that depression is at its lowest.

BENCOOLEN.
GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS.

FORT MARLBROUGH, Aug. 12, 1819.

Notice is hereby given, that the Custom Duties heretofore levied at Fort Marlborough, with the exception of the Duty imposed on Foreign Opium, by the Regulations passed by the Governor General in Council, on the 6th September, 1817, are abolished from this date.

With the view of ensuring the utmost freedom of Trade, a Committe is now Sitting for the purpose of revising the Port Regulations, and it is intended that from and after the 1st of the ensuing Month, a moderate Port Duty sufficient to meet the expences of pilotage and other branches relating to shipping, shall be levied in lieu of all other charges of the port heretofore exacted.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.

(Signed) W. R. JENNINGS, Secretary.
True Copy, W. R. JENNINGS, Secretary.

FORL MARLBRO', AUGUST 21, 1819.

Port Regulations.

In lieu of the regulations and duties heretofore in force at the port of Bencoolen, which are hereby abolished, the following are to take effect from the 1st proximo.

PILOTAGE

An European pilot duly qualified will be stationed by Government at Rat Island, and the following rates fixed for pilotage:—

Pilotage into Rat Island Basin	,, 5
Pilotage out of Rat Islaad Basin	,, 5
Pilotage into Pulo Bay	,, 5
Pilotage out of Pulo Bay	,, 5
Pilotage into the Inner Roads	,, 2 ,, 2
Pilotage out of the Inner Roads	,, 2 ,, 2
Per 100 tons of the Vessel's Registered Tonnage.	

All vessels mooring in the basin to pay for pilotage according to the above rates, whether the pilot be employed or not, but vessels coming into the roads, or proceeding to Pulo Bay, will only be liable to the charge for pilotage in the event of their actually employing the services of the pilot.

WHARFAGE.

Wharfage will be charged on account of Goverment at the rate of fifty (50) cash, or four (4) annas per ton, the ton to be calculated as laid down in the article regarding the hire of boats.

BOAT HIRE.

Boat hire for landing or shipping of goods of every description, shall not exceed one dollar per ton, to be computed as follows, viz.

Grain of different sorts, salt peter, salt, or other heavy articles, 13 bages of 164 lbs. each, to be considered equal to the ton. Pepper, 16 cwt. to the ton. Wine, 2 Pipes to the ton. Beer and other hogsheads, 4 to the ton. Cases and bales by measurement, 50 cubic feet to the ton. Lead, iron, steel, copper, tin or other dead wt. 20 cwt. to the ton. Bar iron, dollars 1.. 1 per ton.

For boats arriving alongside by 9. A. M. and not discharged by 3 P. M. of the same day, should it be satisfactorily proved that the boat has lost a whole day, double boat-hire shall be charged.

Any boat conveying cargo to a vessel in Rat Island basin, or the outer roads, and receiving return freight from the same or any other vessel, the proprietor of such freight shall only pay half the hire outwards.

Owners of boats shall be held responsible for any loss or damage which goods may sustain in their boats, should it appear that the same has occured thro' any fault or neglect on their part or of the people employed by them.

Individuals are at perfect liberty to keep boats for the purpose of hire to vessels, and it is optional with commanders and others to hire boats accordingly from any private owner of a boat whatsoever, agreeably to the foregoing regulations.

WATER.

One suku per ton will be levied on account of Government on this article.

PORT CLEARANCE.

All commanders of vessels on quitting the port are required to take out a Port Clearance, which will be granted by the Secretary, on certificate from the Masser Attendant, that the charge for pilotage, &c. has been duly paid. A fee 2 dollars will be charged for such port clearance on all vessels exceeding 50 tons, on those below that tonnage, none whatever will be exacted.

No further charges or duties of any kind, or description whatsoever, are authorized to be levied on shipping or boats frequenting or belonging to the port, either on account of customs of port charges then those herein detailed, which are to be in lieu of all charges whatsoever on those accounts.

It is directed that a copy of these regulations be sent off in the Report Boat to every vessel entering the port.

By Order of the Hon. the Lieutenant Governor.
(Signed) W. R. JENNINGS, Secretary.

English Extracts.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.
LONDON; MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1819.

The Stock Exchange on Saturday presented a most extraordinary scene of interest and confusion. The House was crowded before the usual hour of commencing business. Consols opened at from 69¼ to 70, and such was the convulsed state of the market, that in the course of an hour or two, they rose to 72, and afterwards declined to 69⅛, at which price they finally closed. These great fluctuations were occasioned principally by the fright of the Bears, who were eager to buy in the Stock they had previously sold out, upon the idea that the loan for the service of the year would amount to 30 millions, and to the vascillating plans of Mr. Vansittart, they owe the tremendous losses they have sustained. We do most cordially deprecate the alarming extent of the gambling in the public funds; and should rejoice in any legislative enactment to prevent it; but we must at the same time confess, that no set of contractors could go up to the Minister to bid for a loan of 30 millions, without preparation by previous sales, and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer led them and the public to believe, by what dropped from him in Parliament, that 30 millions would be the amount of the loan, consequently those persons who intended to bid for it were justified in their sales.

The Courier exults in the success of the new plan, and says that even the *Party* applaud it. *The Courier* has, in our apprehension, little cause for exultation, for how stands the fact? Up to Thursday night, that is, till the Ministers had obtained the answer from the Bank Directors refusing to take in the omnium, as heretofore, they had determined to raise a loan of 30 millions, and leave the Sinking Fund untouched. Lord Liverpool expressly declared that as such a sum raised without the usual aid of the Bank, would be on terms extremely prejudicial to the public interest, himself and Mr. Vansittart had come to a determination to have recourse to the application of the Sinking Fund—thus abandoning the principle they had so long advocated, and falling into the views of those enlightened Statesmen who have uniformly contended for the adoption of that measure which the Ministers have reluctantly been obliged to resort to.

We have always contended, when the *price* of the Funds has been referred to as proof of national prosperity, that it was a fallacy. The 3 per Cents. were 83 last year, when the financial plans were unsound and insecure, they bear a good price now compared with land, manufactures, and the value of labour—but *price* is not prosperity, and we ought not to be referred to it as decisive proof of the excellency of the new scheme.

Since the year 1786, when the voice of Mr. Fox was first heard in opposition to the establishment of a Sinking Fund—an opposition founded on the common sense principle, that it is worse than useless to borrow with one hand and lend with the other; the most strenuous advocates of the system could only reply, there may be reason in your opposition, but wait till peace; the operation of the Sinking Fund is insidiously working now; it is imperceptibly annihilating the Debt, but peace is the period when its beneficial effects will be fully established. It is no small triumph to those who have opposed the principle of a Sinking Fund, that after an experiment of 33 years, these staunch supporters of *prospective* utility have yielded to the wholesome doctrines they have to long opposed, have abandoned the measure at the very moment it was expected to be most efficacious, have removed what they always contended was the sole *prop* of public credit, and that too for the avowed object of *sustaining present prices.*

The alarming size of the Public Funded Debt of the country is appalling, and its expected diminution, upon the most flattering view taken by Lord Liverpool and Mr. Vansittart, is trifling indeed. By their new plan they *hope* to make the revenue exceed the expenditure by five millions per annum, therefore this amount only is applicable to the reduction of a debt of 800,000,000l. To accomplish even the object it is difficult and uncertain. Coercion in the collection of new Taxes may do something, but the people are oppressed by the weight of their present burthens, and after supporting with unexampled patience the severities imposed on them by the enormous expences of a long and sanguinary war, it becomes almost a hopeless expectation to imagine they can undergo fresh privations, when the natural consequence of peace is, or ought to be, relief from Taxation. We may however, rub on in peace, but we must guard against future wars.

Lord Radcliffe paired off against the change for the two pu sne Lords of the Admiralty, with Lord Stratherne, who was in favour of the motion.

It was Mr. Henry Baring who gave evidence on the trial in the Court of King's Bench, in the cause of Forsyth v. Riviere, and not Mr. F. Baring, as s ated.

Leaving the Realm.—Some persons by reason of their stations, were anciently, under perpetual prohibition of leaving the realm without license, among whom were Peers, Knights, Ecclesiastics, Archers, and Artificers. This was law in the time of *Edward I.* and often carried into effect, in the reign of *Edward III.* But in the reign of *Richard II.* the affair wore a different aspect, an act being passed to prohibit all persons whatever, from going abroad without license, *except* Lords, and great men of the realm, Merchants and Soldiers.—Merchants for commerce, and *Soldiers* for the trade of war. But this was repealed by 1th *James* I. c. 1. so that now every one has, or assumes the liberty of leaving the kingdom at pleasure, and the assumption is no more than the right given to them by the *Common law*, and the Charter of King *John* by which every subject, who so pleases, may leave the realm. The law standing thus, with the danger of disobeying, should it be thought necessary to issue a writ of *ne exeat regno*, of late to *recall* a subject, seemed all that a just view of times and circumstances required. It has, however, appeared to some persons, more disposed to a Holy Alliance for the preservation of despotism, than for the furtherance of the rights and liberties of the world, that a new law should be passed, founded *professedly* on the most delicate, anxious and lively apprehension, lest the slightest violation of the strictes *neutrality* should take place. But what is such an innovation at this particular moment, if it be not manifestly a favouring of the cause of Spain? Had the Volunteers from England embarked in support of Ferdinand, all good men would have wept; but the law might perchance have remained unaltered.

NORMAN V. GLOSSOP.

This was an action of damages for breach of contract.

The plaintiff is a member of the *corps comique*, and was employed to perform the part of Clown in the pantomimic exhibitions of the Coburg Theatre, St. George's-fields, and the defendant is the manager of that Theatre.

The plaintiff, who had obtained some celebrity in the comic line, had been engaged under articles with the defendant, dated the 2d of Febry, 1818, to the defendant at a salary of 5l. per week, with a benefit in the course of the season, for which he was to pay the mere manager's expenses for performers and lights for the night; and for this he was bound to perform once a night in some one piece and no more during the season, at Covent Garden Theatre, where he had a regular engagement; and in two character each night, if required, after that theatre should be closed. He was also to write pantomines and suggest plans for stage performance, during the season of his engagement, which was to continue until the 12th [illegible] following, when the Coburg season was to close, and he was also to act as stage manager. The season commenced on Whit Monday. The plaintiff had written a pantomine for the occasion and was himself to act the part of Clown. The scenery and machinery of the patomine cost the proprietors of the theatre 800l. But on Whit-Sunday it was discovered that the plaintiff's name was announced in the play-bills of Covent-Garden for the ensuing night, to perform the Clown in the pantomine there. This led to some conversation with the manager of the Coburg. In which it was agreed that the plaintiff should apply to the managers of Covent-Garden house, to confine his operations on the Monday night to Coburg Theatre, as the house was then to open for the first time, and the Pantomine being the plaintiff's own, no doubt was entertained that the manager of Covent-Garden Theatre, from a friendly regard to the plaintiff's interests, would give him leave of absence for that night, and substitute some other Performer to act the part of Clown in his stead in the Pantomine. The plaintiff had promised to apply to the Covent-Garden Manager for this permission, but neglected so to do. But although the Coburg Theatre was to open for the first time that season, and although it was arranged that the new Pantomine should be the last part of the evening's performance, with a view to the profits of the half-price admission; it was arranged for the accommodation of the plaintiff that the new Pantomine, should take the second place in the performance succeeding a piece called the Trial by Battle. It was proposed by the Coburg Manager to avoid all disappointment to the audience, and all encroachment upon the plaintiff's engagement at Covent-Garden, that another performer named Usher should take his part for the night in the new Pantomine; but the plaintiff shook his cane with emotion against the ground & said, he would be d—d if any one but himself should perform this part of the Clown in his Pantomine.

But it was mutually settled that the Pantomine should take the second place in Monday night's performance. The arrangement was announced in the bills, but the plaintiff insisted that the Pantomine should take the first place in the performance; that he was stage manager, and would insist on this point against all remonstrance from the defendant, and he distributed hand bills about the Theatre to this purpose before the performance commenced. The hour of commencement arrived; the Managers insisted on the first arrangement. The plaintiff resisted, and insisted on addressing the audience, amongst whom were a considerable number of his partisans. The defendant, apprehensive of riot and destruction to his house, forbad the plaintiff at his peril from addressing the audience. Before the curtain rose however, a scene of daring riot commenced, the gilded ornaments of the Galleries were torn off, and hurled at the chandeliers. Mr. Barrymore, who came forward at the Manager's request, to explain to the enraged audience, was pelted with missiles, and could not obtain silence for more than twenty minutes. He was at last heard, & all seemed quiet, when the plaintiff rushed forward on the stage, and the clamour and riot were immediately renewed. Mr. Barrymore bowed and retired, and [illegible] after much trouble and a total change of arrangements, the Pantomine took precedence, and all went on quietly. Next day Mr. Chippendale, the Solicitor for the Proprietors, remonstrated with the plaintiff on the impropriety of his conduct, and advised him to conduct himself quietly, as most conducive to his own interest and those of the Proprietors. But the plaintiff said that he had been wronged, and he would be righted; that there were such things as Courts of Justice in this country; that he had more hand bills to distribute, and after some further altercation, it was agreed that the plaintiff should relinquish the stage management, but continue to perform, and that his name as stage-manager should be erased from the bills. The name was struck out in the bills, and that of Mr. Barrymore, jun. inserted for Thursday, and the plaintiff played clown in the pantomine, but during his performance pulled out a play-bill, shewed it to the auditory, pronounced the words, "Mr. Barrymore, stage-manager—come, I shall not stand that," upon which a general hissing immediately commenced. That plaintiff continued to perform, untill the Saturday when his pantomine was withdrawn. The defendant on the *Friday night* spoke to him on the stage, shook hands with him, & desired that all past disputes might be buried in oblivion. They mutually bade good night & God bless you.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

Yes I have passed an hour of madness,
An hour of such delirious joy,
That not an age of grief and sadness,
The fond remembrance can destroy,
'T was holy midnight calm and still,
The Moonbeam slept upon the hill,
Beneath the shade of the Cypress tree,
I couched in wild expectancy.
She came all doubting, trembling, o'er the path she flew.
With paly lip and cheek and bosom glistening with dew.

And to my arms she sprung and panted,
Quick as the new-caught Cushat Dove,
And, o'er her as I hung enchanted,
I whisper'd—"Fly with me my love;
With me to live with me to die,
In Love's unshackled Liberty"!
Her bosom rose with hastier swell,
As if in agony it rose and fell,
Like the waves of stormy ocean!
Trembling she gasped in wild emotion.
And "Cease," she said "is this thy faith, could *you* ensnare me.
"Not *thus*, clasp me not *thus*, Oh God! in pity, spare me!!

Alone she stood her tears fast falling,
In Joy's wild flow, bedew'd the sod.
For from a trial so appalling,
Spotless she stood! I thank my God!!
There was but *one* cloud in the sky,
And it was white as maidens breast,
On the Cold Moon! she raised her eye,
And whilst her soft warm lip I press'd,
"Yon solitary cloud" she said.
(And as she spoke, my bosom blec),
Yon snowy cloud pure tho' it be,
Emblems my fault my frailty,
My ev'ry act and thought 'till this clandestine meeting given.
Were holy, calm and passionless and pure as cloudless heaven!

She speaks not now—again she spoke not,
But prone to Earth in Death she fell,
My heart's throb ceased but yet it broke not!
Without a groan, I gazed—A spell,
Bound every sense, save sight alone,
I was a bloodless, tearless stone!
The cloud sailed past the Moon, whose ray,
Fell on her bosom as she lay.
Methought it heav'd! it heav'd by Heaven! could Fate such bosoms sever.
She rose!—One kiss! one last embrace!! we parted then for ever!!!

'T was in this very path I met her,
'T was on this very spot we stood,
And oh! if ever I forget her,
May ev'ry hope of future good,
Of Bliss hereafter—Fortune, Fame,
And ev'ry joy mankind can claim,
Fade from my grasp, as shadows flee;
May Life's dull cup be filled by thee,
Thou loved one of my soul! and let each deeper draught contain.
The bitterest Dregs of Misery and agonizing pain!

M. E.

(Continued from the third Page.

ting regulations regarding the control exercised by the Government over the newspapers, I am directed to communicate to you for your information and guidance, the following resolutions passed by His Lordship in Council.

The Editors of news-papers are prohibited from publishing any matter coming under the following heads:

1st. Animadversions on the measures and proceedings of the Honorable Court of Directors, or other Public Authorities in England, connected with the Government of India, or disquisition on Political transactions of the local administration, or offensive remarks levelled at the public conduct of the Members of the Council, of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

2d. Discussions having a tendency to create alarm or suspicion among the Native population, of any intended interference with their religious opinions or observances.

3d. The republication from English or other newspapers of passages coming under any of the above heads, or otherwise calculated to affect the British Power or reputation in India.

4th. Private scandal, and personal remarks on individuals, tending to excite dissension in Society.

Relying on the prudence and discretion of the Editors for their careful observance of these rules, the Governor General in Council is pleased to dispense with their submitting their papers to an Officer of Government, previous to publication. The Editors will however be held personally accountable for whatever they may publish in contravention of the rules now communicated, or which may be otherwise at variance with the General principles of British Law as established in this Country, and will be proceeded against in such manner as the Governor General in Council may deem applicable to the nature of the offence, for any deviation from them.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET.
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTERS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1819.

(Continued from the last Page.)

But on the Monday following the plaintiff received a formal letter of dismissal; was refused admittance to any part of the theatre, and all opportunities to perform his contract, and also his stipulated benefit, or any compensation for the pantomime written by him; and for the loss sustained by those circumstances, he brought this action, and also for the penalty of breach of contract.

The learned Judge summed up for the Jury with appropriate comments, and they found for the plaintiff —Damages 200l.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—June 9.

NAVAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Sir J. Yorke seeing an Hon. Member in his place, wished to ask him a question upon a passage contained in the Third Report of the Finance Committee, relative to improvements in the building of ships. The improvements took place first in hanging the rudders of ship; secondly, in suspending blocks; and the third improvement was, in making straight timber crooked, which was of material consequence.

The Speaker here informed the Hon. Member, that he was proceeding too far in asking a question; when.

Sir J. Yorke observed, he regretted he had transgressed, and the matter dropped.

NEW TAXES.

Mr. S. Wortley presented a Petition from Radford, in Yorkshire, against the intended tax on the importation of foreign wool. He should observe, he had hitherto supported the Government, in order to enable them to meet the difficulties of the country; but he could not support any tax that went to strike at the root of the commercial prosperity of the empire, and in every stage of the measure so far he would oppose it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that since the observations made last night relative to the presentation of petitions against the new taxes, he had this morning consulted those persons who were more conversant with the subject than himself, and that he saw no sound objection for not receiving petitions against resolutions not originating in a Committee of Ways and Means. The Right Hon. Gentleman seemed to us to pursue his observations on the subject, but owing to the inaudible manner in which he spoke, we could not distinctly collect his remarks; and on a subject where any misconception on our part might by possibility prove injurious to the public interests, or the opinions of the Right Hon. Gentleman, we feel it a duty to be silent,—where we cannot be certain of being accurate.

Mr. Brougham observed, every one would see the propriety of deciding the question as to the reception of petitions in one way or other. He agreed in something which had fallen from the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite, on the subject; but he did not think, even upon his own showing, that the Petition before the House should be rejected. The views of the Right Hon. Gentleman did not go far enough; and without wishing then to raise any discussion upon it, he thought, as an opportunity occurred of saying something about it, that it had better not be lost. The Hon. and Learned Member then proceeded to cite some cases from "Hatsell's Parliamentary Precedents," in order to shew, that unless when a Bill had actually been brought in upon the subject of a new tax, that petitions might be received against it. It happened by some singular coincidence, that a like question had formerly arisen upon a petition similar to that just presented against the Duty on Wool in 1697. In that case, the tax upon wool originated Resolutions of a Committee of Ways and Means; but no sooner was it known that such a tax had been proposed, than a cloud of petitions were presented against it, not only from those persons concerned in the wool trade, but from several others; and the effect of which was, that though a Bill had been brought in upon the subject, the Government of that day did not think it advisable to press the measure, and the tax was not imposed. Another case of a similar bearing occurred in April 1733; but still he was aware that the Journals contained some few precedents opposed to the reception of Petitions against new taxes, originating in a Committee of Ways and Means; but they were precedents of bad times, and not to be relied on. It was of very great importance to the rights of the public, that the power of petitioning should not be unnecessarily restricted, especially in cases where new burthens were to be imposed upon them; and with that consideration it was, that he should beg leave to occupy a little longer the attention of the House. Of the latter class of cases, or those against the right of petitioning against taxes, originating in the Resolutions of a Committee of Ways and Means, was one in February 1727. It was a case in which the city of London presented a petition against the taxes upon culm and small coals; but then their petition did not refer to any *new* tax about to be imposed on those articles; it went generally to complain of hardships from existing taxes, and prayed, if not for their repeal, at all events for their consideration; and the issue was their petition was rejected. That however was not a precedent to be adduced: for no nicety of forms, or strictness of construction should be brought forward for the purpose of restricting the right of Petition.—On the 22d of February & 5th of June, 1731, petitions were presented against the duties on Salts, which were rejected, but when in July 1729, a Petition from the soap manufacturers and chandlers of the city of Bristol, against the tax on tallow, was presented, notwithstanding the Resolutions of a Committee upon the measure, it was then brought up and read, although it was afterwards rejected. With these precedents before them, he thought they should adopt the mode set down in Mr. Hatsell's Precedents that the House should not be too rigid in enforcing the orders, but when a doubt existed, the advantage should be extended to the subject.

Lord Castlereagh approved of the principles of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, although they did not exactly apply in the present instance; because the House had concurred in the Resolutions of the Committee. He thought, however, the best way to dispose of the Petition would be to receive it.

Mr. Brougham explained.

Lord Milton was much gratified at this determination, because he was convinced, that if the tax was permitted to be carried into effect, its consequences would be most injurious: when the present Petition should have been received, he had one to present that had been signed by 700 to 1000 persons in the short space of half a day, and if time was permitted, the number of signatures would far exceed this calculation. The attempt to impose a duty of 6d. per lb. on wool, would have the effect of shutting the foreign ports against us. He held in his hand a paper, which shewed the price of the different sorts of coarse wools. Barbary wool was sold at 5d. per lb., he would appeal to the House, whether an article of so low a price could bear such an impost. Russia wool was 10d. per lb., and South American Wool, 2d¾. Now, the necessary consequence of this tax would be to prohibit their importation; on finer wools the result must be pernicious, for he understood, that the average price of foreign wools did not exceed 1s. 9d. and he must leave it to the House, and to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to determine whether such a tax on an article of so low a price, could be expected to be productive. If this selection of taxes was the best that could be made, it shewed plainly, that the trade of the country could not bear any additional taxation; but it was evident, that when this tax was proposed, the Right Hon. Gent. was seeking for the support of those Members who had been calling for protecting duties; but however at first view, such a measure might promise to be advantageous, its ultimate effect would be ruinous, because it would destroy that great branch of our manufactures, upon which the interests of agriculture materially depended. He hoped the Right Hon. Gentleman would defer the Bill for a short time, in order that the House might be enabled to ascertain the effect that would be likely to be produced.

Sir C. Burrell contended, that the injury to the manufacturers was exaggerated, for the warehouses were glutted with the wool of our home growth, that the manufacturers would not suffer, while it would afford a most seasonable relief to the agriculturists. He trusted that the present measure might be considered as an omen of future protection to the agricultural interests.

Lord Lascelles believed conscientiously, that a more improvident and injurious tax than that under consideration could not be introduced. He had entertained the same opinion when the measure had been brought before the House as a protection to the agriculture of the country; but now as it had assumed the form of a Money Bill, he was the more averse to it. Nothing could be more injurious than to keep up the price of foreign wool, particularly when we could not grow wools of similar qualities. If an attempt was made to introduce the fine wools of this country, it must be by sacrificing the long wool. He considered it as a blow at all the staple commodity of the country. When the Hon. Baronet who spoke last, alluded to the measure as a good omen, he hoped he did not mean that it would be pressed further, for upon that principle, if only 1d. per pound had been proposed, he would have given it his decided opposition.

Sir C. Burrell explained.

Mr. Curwen said, it was a subject of deep consideration, whether the exportation of fine wools amounting to 9,000,000l. per annum, should be endangered by the imposition of the tax in contemplation. When the Hon. Gentleman talked of the depressed state of agriculture, he should recollect that the value of the farming stock of the country had been recently improved to the amount of 80 millions. To the Public the price of animal food was much too high; the tax was virtually a catch for the agriculturalists, and to divert attention from the main question. If we proceeded in the usual way, we should shortly be enabled not only to compete with France in her woollen manufactures, bnt obtain the ascendancy—while if the tax should be enforced, it would operate as a bounty in her favour, and the produce would be much less than anticipated.

Sir J. Sebright could not hear such observations as had fallen from the Hon. Gentleman, in endeavouring to divide the commercial and agricultural community, without protesting against the doctrine laid down. Why had the value of farming stock increased? Because a scarcity had been occasioned by a deficiency of provender last season; and now there was plenty of grass for the cattle. While he contended that the agriculturists were much distressed, he must admit that they were not more so than the other classes of the community.

Mr. Curwen explained.

A. Member, whose name we could not learn, agreed with the Worthy Baronet, that it was not justifiable to divide the interests of the commercial and agricultural classes; on whom did the manufacturers depend, on the shopkeepers and the shopkeepers on the farmers; if then the farmers were not protected, the evil would be experienced by every class of the community.—The Petition was then read and ordered to be printed.

Lord Milton then presented a Petition from Leeds against the Bill.

Mr. Alderman Waithman said, he wished to have a more explicit answer, and to know how long a time would be allowed for presenting Petitions; because a meeting would be held in the City of London to consider of the propriety of further taxation.

The Petition was then read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. P. Moore presented a Petition from the parish of St. George. Hanover-square against the Malt Tax.

Mr. Brougham agreed on the principle laid down by an Hon. Gentleman, that it would be impolitic to divide the interests of the commercial and agricultural classes; indeed, it was impossible, so firmly were they interwoven, and however it might at first view appear that the measure in question would operate upon one of those classes only, he would undertake to prove, that the wole community would participate in its operation. The Petition before the House was an illustration, and evidently proved, that however the Right Hon. Gentleman might contend that the imposition of these duties would not increase the price of the commodities, the petitioners, did not believe the doctrine he had laid down; and that his preaching had been in vain. Those Gentlemen who had opposed the tax upon malt, should have gone a little further and carried their views to that upon wool.

Lord Castlereagh said, that the argument of the Learned Gentleman would hold good if no taxes were required, but as they were necessary, the question was upon what articles they could be judiciously imposed; and by the reasoning of the Hon. Gentleman, it appeared as though the present would be distributed upon all the classes of the community.

Mr. Brougham remarked, he did not say that the taxes bore equally upon all, because, although the effect would be felt by all, yet the consumers would be more seriously affected than the occupiers of land.

The Petition was then read, and ordered to lic on the Table.

BUDGET.

On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the House resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means.

Sir J. Yorke said, he hoped the Right Hon. Gentleman would allow him precedence. He wished to know if any thing was to be done in respect to Mr. Seffin, the third Surveyor of the Nay, agreeably to the recommendation of the former Committee.—(A laugh.)

Mr. Brogden observed, that the Committee was of Ways and Means, and not of Supply.

Sir J. Yorke said, he was sorry for it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then rose. He said the House having already agreed to the Resolutions of the Committee, it now remained that some measures should be adopted for carrying these Resolutions into effect. He should proceed in the usual manner to state his plan for that purpose. By the Resolutions that had been agreed upon, the object was to prevent the recurrence of annual Loans. and the Committee had to consider, whether, that should be accomplisned by additional taxes or otherwise. He should agreeably to the mode usually adopted,

state the sums that had been estimated for the different branches of the service.

For the Army	£8,900,000
Navy	6,436,000
Orddnance	1,191,000
Miscellanies	1,950,000

The latter item inclnded many charges too numerous to be detailed? among which was the support of the poor Clergy of Ireland. The total of these different charges would be 18,477,000l.; to which was to be added the interest on Exchequer Bills 1,570,000l., and Sinking Fund on the same 430,000l., amounting in the whole to a gross sum of 20,477,000l.; to meet which there had been granted the annual Malt Tax 3,000,000l.; Excise Duties 3,500,000l.; Lotteries 240,000l.; and the produce arising from old stores 334,000l., amounting in the whole to 7,074,000l.; it therefore remained to provide for the balance of 13,500,000l. He need not remind the House that it had become necessary to redeem a part of the debt of ten millions due to the Bank, of which it was intended to repay five millions, and that provision must also be made for five millions of Unfunded Debt. For this purpose it was prosed to have recourse to two loans; one of twelve millions, to be raised in the usual manner, and the other twelve millions from the Sinking Fund; to the latter, however he should not at the present moment advert, because he intended to bring it speedily before the House at an early day, excepting with the view of depressing the money market as little as possible; the payments there from would be regulated as follows:—During the quarters of January and July, less money was received by the Commissioners than in the quarters of April and October; therefore payments during the quarters of January and July would be 900,000l. per month; and during the quarters of April and October 1,100,00,l., leaving a surplus of 810,000l. per month available. He had much pleasure in informing the Committee that a loan for 12 millions, had that morning been contracted on terms highly advantageous to the Public, and which be trusted would give general satisfaction; the terms of which were, that for every 100l. sterling the contractors were to receive 80l. in Consols, and 62l. 18s. 8d in the 3 per Cent. Reduced; the interest on the former not to commence until July. By this arrangement the Public received a material advantage in the saving of interest. The Loan actually agreed on between Government and the contractors amounted to 12,000,000l. only. The residue borrowed temporily from the Sinking Fund, amounted to 12 millions more, and upon this part of the Loan there was an absolute saving to the country, to the amount of the usual charges on a Loan of this extent, which had been heretofore the profit of the Bank. A Loan of this nature would merely have the effect of so much stock redeemed in the market. The rate of interest on this Loan had been fixed at 4l. 5s. 9d. per cent. on the money advanced by the subscribers. The total amount of charge on the Loan would be 6l. 0s. 2d. on every hundred pounds advanced. The terms on which the contractors had engaged might be considered by some to be scarcely eligible to the contractors themselves; but he hoped the speculation would prove sufficiently eligible, and produce a fair profit to those who had undertaken the Loan. It might be fairly calcutated on that in the ensuing year, a Loan would not be necessary under any circumstances to a greater amount than 11,000,000l., in aid of the revenue, and other means within the control of Parliament, and the Government of the country. This, with the Sinking Fund, as it, he believed, would be in the next year aided by the general disposition to peace shewn by the various powers with whom we might possibly be brought into contact, induced his Majesty's Government confidently to hope that it would be the last instance for many years in which Government would have occasion to apply to the House either for new Loan or any additional taxes,—*(Hear, hear!)*—if Government should not succeed in preventing, by timely arrangement, foresight, and economy, any possible recurrence to the system of Loans or new taxes. The next duty he had to perform was, to point out to the House the mode in which he proposed to raise the sum of 3,000,000l. by new taxes. He should first state the amount of the unfunded debt of the country, which might be taken in round numbers at something beyond 49 millions, compounded of Exchequer Bills to the amount of 44,600,000l. Irish Treasury Bills to the amount of 4,300,000l. This floating debt he proposed to arrange for the present, by replacing part in fresh Exchequer Bills for 20,000,000l. to which Parliament had already acceded, for service of the current year, by a vote of 16,000,000l. more, which he should speedily submit to the Commlttee of Supply, and an issue of 2,500,000l. in Irish Treasury Bills, forming altogether a total of 38,500,0000. against the total unfunded debt of 49,000,000l. The remainder it would be unnecessary to continue longer in circulation. It was intended that the 3,000,000l. raised by new taxes, was to form a part of the surplus to be appropriated as a Sinking Fund. He had thus briefly stated the general heads of our financial situation, he should now particularise the statement in a more detailed way. In the Consolidated Customs there had been only a trifling increase in the Duty on Wool, amounting to 500,000l. per annum. On Tobacco, Coffee, Tea, and Pepper, additional Duties had been suggested. On American and Plantation Tobaccos a duty of 9¼d. had been proposed; on Spanish and Portuguese 2s. per lb. An equalisation had been proposed of the Duties on East Indian and Plantation Snuff at the rate of 4s. per. lb.; and on Foreign Snuff at the rate of 6s. Plantation Coffee had borne a Duty of 7¼d. Indian of 11d. and Foreign of 2s. per lb.; they were now to be increased in an average proportion of 1s. on Plantation, 1s. 6d. on Indian, and 2s. 6d. on Foreign Coffees. By an addition to the Duties on Pepper he hoped 50,000l. would be raised. These lesser Duties altogether might produce about 500,000l. A saving was intended to be made in the mode of collecting these taxes which would prove also satisfactory to the merchants, from consolidating the offices for their receipt. Another object he hoped to be thus enabled to effect, namely, the prevention of the adulteration of these articles, so exposed to practices of this nature from their frequently being in powder. The Revenue, he hoped, in two other considerable articles would be materially improved by the proposed increased Duty on Malt, which he trusted would amount to 1,400,000l. at the rate of 1s. 2d. per bushel, or 9s. 4d. per quarter. The right Hon. Gentleman here read various extracts from the evidence of Mr. Barclay before a Committee of the House, to prove that Beer would bear an additional Duty without raising the price to the consumer. The next source of additional Revenue he should enumerate was, that arising from the increased Duties on Spirits distilled in England without effecting Ireland or Scotland, they consisted of 3d. more on the present 1s. 9d. a gallon on distilled waters: an increased duty on sugar wash, amounting altogether to 2s. 9d.; and 5s. on distillers' wines. The whole produce of these duties would perhaps, amount to 500,000l. and he hoped they would produce a good moral effect in discouraging the use of spirits and giving a preference to that of malt liquors. The distillers had before sought a Protecting Duty against the foreign liquors imported, and he hoped be should shortly be able to add something to the revenue of the country, by the imposition of this Protecting Duty. In reply to a question from Mr. Grenfell as to the application of 11 millions, the Right Hon. Gentleman observed, that in the present year the sum of 15 millions had been considered necessary to balance our yearly expenses against our income for the year. He considered that in the ensuing year there would be a considerable reduction in the Unfunded Debt, so that the sum thus to be raised would not exced 11 millions; and he hoped the next year would be the last in which the proposal of either loans or new taxes should form a part of the duty imposed on any Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Grenfell considered the statement they had just heard from the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer highly creditable to him for its clearness and perspicuity. He was happy to find the consideration of the subject before the House was not likely to be protracted to any great length from recent occurrences. which had rendered the financial arrangements of the country less complex, more particularly as he felt it impossible not to touch upon the subject of the Resolutions passed on the preceding evening on this subject. He thought with the Right Hon. Gentleman, that there ought to be a constant surplus income of the country beyond its actual expenditure, which actual and constant surplus income beyond the yearly expenditure, alone could constitute a Sinking Fund. He acknowledged it was a proud & enviable situation iu which the country had at length been placed in the eyes of Europe, after her tremendous and protracted war with amost every Power in Europe, at time united in arms against her with her constant foe. She was, notwithstanding her enormous losses and sacrifices, able to meet her expenditure with a real and undoubted surplus of two millions. He had wished it were a still greater surplus, which he thonght might be effected, first by a reduction of her expenditure in the strictest spirit of economy; and secondly, by means of direct taxation. The moral effect of this reduction would be infinitely more valuable, looking at its influence on public confidence, than the saving fifty times told. If the wishes & anticipations of the Right Hon. Gent. should be realised as to the speedy increase of this surplus to the amount of 8,000,000l. what country ever would hope, as it had been intimated might be the case, that England could be reduced under any circumstances, however unfavourable, to insult or aggression on the part of any other power through a deficiency of means to defend the inviolability of her honour or her dominion? He believed the greater part of the propositions of the Right Hon. Gentleman had given universal satisfaction, except to such as imagined a loan of 30 millions would be preferred to the lesser loan now proposed. He felt no apprehensions from the late extraordinary conduct of the Directors of the Bank. He was glad the Bank had refused to make any advances on the projected loan, contrary to their uniform practice for 25 years past; first, because the public would now for the first times see the ease with which the public business could be done without them; and secondly because it would exhibit the Bank in its true and proper colours. He conceived the late conduct of the Bank had been dictated by a selfish littleness and low-mindedness, which shewed the spleen and pique which actuated them in their opposition to the Government of the country at the moment the propriety of the measure now adopted by Government had been admitted by an undivided vote of that House. Such conduct was most ungracious and ungrateful on its part, after 25 years of subserviency to Ministry to gain their own ends; and it was high time for the Treasury to shake off or break its chains, when a Company of 24 merchants so far forgot themselves as to be affronted, and indignant at the Ministry doing a duty to which they were imperiously summoned by the united voice of the people. The principle of additional taxation had been admitted by a vote of the House. On each tax, as proposed, he should take a fit opportunity of expressing his opinion, if necessary. He was sorry that indisposition had prevented his Right Hon. Friend from appearing in his place, to take a part in the debate of the night, but he had the pleasure to state, that there was little doubt he (Mr. Tierney) would be in the House to-morrow evening.

Mr. Manning expressed his surprise the line of conduct pursued by the Hon. Member. Nor would he accept a compliment, which friendship might be disposed to offer, at the expense of being inculpated in his corporate capacity as a Member of the Bank Directory. He had heard it said, the Bank should act solely as traders, and confine themselves to their discounts; yet now they were endeavouring to comply with a wish expressed even by that Hon. Member; they were accused of being guilty of selfishness and pique. He was sure the Directors would not throw out of their consideration the public interest, at the same time that they would do every thing in their power to comply strictly with the directions of the House.

Mr. Peirse, in a very low tone of voice, scarcely audible in the Gallery, defended the conduct of the Directors. He would not accuse the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Grenfell) of acting towards them from any feelings of pique or ill will, though, upon any other grounds, it would not be easy to account for the constant and uniform line of conduct pursued by him, whenever subjects were before the House connected with the Bank.

Mr. Mellish said, if he knew the name of the Director alluded to by the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Grenfell) and was assured of the fact from authority, he should feel it his duty to move for his removal from the Court of which he formed a Member. The public at large could not but feel convinced that the Directors had done their duty, but what was to be thought of the conduct of an individual, who received information by which a trust was betrayed, and then betrayed in his turn the person from whom it was received? If he received any communication it was not perfectly right to say that he had authority from the individual to make it known. The Member for Marlow always accused the Bank of illiberality to the public, and of receiving too many bonuses, while another Honorable Gentleman said they received too few.

Mr. Grenfell explained. He merely stated that the Court of Directors was divided whether they should make advances on the loan. The information to which he alluded was communicated to him in the public, street, when two or three others were present, and without any injunction of Secrecy.

Mr Protheroe did not think the Hon. Gent. (Mr. Grenfell) was justified in speaking of the conduct of the Directors as he did. The plan proposed by the Chancellors of the Exchequer had his most perfect concurrence. Without it the country could not have a clear and effective Sinking Fund, the only means by which they could be prepared against future wars and insult. Magnanimity of conduct in politics as well as in warfare was the best mode for securing both the honour and happiness of the country.

Sir John Newport thouht the Bank was right in the line of conduct adopted by them with respect to the proposed loan. After what had been done they could not fairly be called upon to make the advances. Upon this point it was fit that they should exercise their own judgement, and consider it in reference to the future resumption of cash payments at the period appointed. He would take this opportunity of repeating again, that the new taxes were an ill-advised measure. He lamented that the increased duty on malt was not accompanied with an increased duty on spirits in Ireland. This would make the taxs more productive, aud be attended with considerable advantage to the morals of the people.

Mr. Bennet opposed the proposed plan of taxation. He doubted whether there would be a Sinking Fund of 5 millions, as he did not expect that the surplus revenue would amount to so large a sum as 2 millions in the present year. Formerly, they were promised a Sink-

ing Fund of 21 millions, and that there should be no war taxes retained in time of peace. In place of which they were to have one comparatively small, and 7 millions of war taxes. In 1816, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated the revenue at 46 millions, and expressed a hope that it would go on increasing. In the next year it was, however, only 44,592,000, and this year 48,462,000. The situation of the country was such that it must decrease. There was no reason to suppose that it would be as great in 1820 as now. This accounted for the pertinacity with which he (Mr. B.) opposed any addition of taxes. Spent as the people were, it was nothing less than folly sublimed to madness, to attempt to load them with any fresh burthens. If new taxes were raised, they could be drawn in effect only from the Poor Rates. Had this been the close, & not the commencement of a new Parliament, he was certain that Ministers would not have such a majority giving their support to 5 millions increased burthen on their constituents, to whom, if a dissolution now took place, they would be obliged to go back with shame and apologies.

Mr. Mansfield said, if it were true that these taxes were to fall upon people not able to bear them, a splendid opportunity was now afforded for relieving them, by calling for a modified Property Tax to fall upon the stockholders and others who were able to bear it. In his conscience he believed it was the best; but next to that, the taxes proposed were the most lenient & he felt it his duty to support them. When complaint was made of this addition to the burthens of the country, it should be remembered that it had been lately relieved from 18 millions of war taxes. It would be desirable, however, if the Sinking Fund could be greater than that proposed.

Mr. J. P. Grant said, it appeared that no part of the Sinking Fund of Ireland was to be applied at present to the service of the country. He begged leave to call the attention of the House to the effects of this operation. By the 58th of the King, an Act passed to remedy the inconvenience of the Sinking Fund of Ireland, bearing a large proportion to the debt there, then the Sinking Fund of England bore to the debt here, it was provided that persons holding stock in the funds of this country might transfer it into those of Ireland. This transfer took place to the amount of 4,500,000l. and proceeded so far as to affect the exchange between both countries so much as 7½l. per cent. If the amount of the Sinking Fund in England was now reduced, while that of Ireland continued the same, the consequence must be, that the quantity of stock transferred from England to Ireland would be greater, and greater profits would arise from that transfer. With respect to the state of the country, he felt no apprehension that, in the event of war, it would not be able to contend with any other in Europe; but this should not prevent them from looking into the actual state of their affairs. Three millions of their present revenue were war duties. This should be recollected when it was said they had no additional taxation since the peace. The rise of revenue which took place some time back, was the effect of over trading, which circumstance must in future prevent any sanguine hopes of increase.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he had two reasons for not calling on Parliament to vote any part of the Sinking Fund of Ireland for the service of the year. The first was that he wished that country to enjoy for some time longer any advantages arising from the circumstance alluded to. It was desirable to let her go on in her present situation, from which there was every reason to expect that she would be able to contribute her full share to the resources of the empire. It would tend much to facilitate this end if her Sinking Fund was left in its present state. The other reason was, that the Consolidated Fund of Ireland was sufficient for her present expenditure. When it was said that the large Sinking Fund of that country raised the stocks higher in proportion, there than here. It should be considered that the funds of England were much oppressed at the time alluded to by a Loan in which Ireland bore no part. With respect to the revenue of the country, it was more favourable than he calculated upon, for the diminution expected in the present quarter was since made good, and there was a balance in favour of this year. He did not mean to build upon this a speculation that the revenue would go on increasing, but there was no reason to suppose it would decrease. Every thing had been realised that the Finance Committee expected.

Mr, Grant said he merely threw it out as a subject for consideration,-whether it was not convenient to have Irish and English stock bearing different interest. It appeared the same as if there were two stocks in this country with different rates of interest. He wished to know whether the increase of revenue in the present quarter, alluded to by the Right Hon. Gentleman (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) did not take place in conseqnence of the balance paid by the East India Company?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, a balance was paid up, but not taken into the account to which he adverted.

Sir R. Wilson opposed the proposed taxes. If no other person undertook the task, he should feel it his duty to divide the House *seriatem* upon each of them.

Mr. Calcraft said, that in the progress of the proposed taxes, he should use every fair means in his power to defact them. With respect to the finance, notwithstanding the state of the country at present, he thought it would keep up to what it was estimated at by the Finance Committee. In this opinion he was confirmed by looking to the great resources the country had in the energy, activity, and enterprise of the people. The proposed taxes appeared to him unfair, and unwise. There was no necessity for them, because the loan would not be raised upon worse terms with a Sinking Fund of two than of five millions. There were many items of expenditure in which a reduction might be made, but the Army Estimates appeared the most objectionable. They were more so now than even in 1816. At some future time, he should take an opportunity of shewing that a great diminition might be made in them.

Mr. Alderman Wood opposed the system of taxation proposed. He was surprised to see it supported by the landed interest, particularly the tax upon malt.

Mr. Ricardo, in a low tone of voice, stated his intention of always opposing the increase of the Sinking Fund; for although it would amount to eight millions effectually, he feared that the same account would be then receieved of it as had been of the past, and that there would be continuall danger of its being applied to the exigencies of the State, rather than to its particular object. The enormous quantity of the national debt was excessively oppressive on the Public, and for its reduction he was willing to surrender a portion of his property provided he would be assisted by other Members in the same manner. While he was addressing the House, he would take the opportunity of returning his thanks to the Right Hon. Gentleman for the manner in which he had conducted business during the last few days. In expectation of the Loan being considerable the 5 per Cents. had considerably fallen; and when the Loan was announced for 12 millions, which in point of fact was for twenty-four millions, the 5 per Cents. rose from 66 to 70. Great praise was certainly due to the Right Hon. Gentleman for his conduct; for, when preparation was made for a lage Loan the result always was that the Stocks should necessarily fall; but the comparative smallness of the present loan caused them to advance instead of falling. With respect to the observation of the Hon. Bank Director who supposed that he had caught him in a snare, because his opinions clashed in some points with those of his Hon. Friend on the Bench beneath him, he begged leave to state that he did not consider himself to admit or to uphold the opinions of any Gentleman, and he therefore could not but complain of the observations of the Hon. Director. The Bank he thought was bound to pay Government for any privileges which the Bank could require from it; and it seemed to him that Government had not been as well paid as it ought on some late occasions.

Mr. Grenfell wished to know if he was correct in thinking that it was the intention of Government to have no part of the Sinking Fund upon borrowed money to accumalate for the reduction of the debt. The effect of the late regulation respecting the Sinking Fund, when it became intelligible, was to cause the stocks to rise from 66 to 69.

Mr. Ricardo asked to learn the arrangements which the Right Hon. Gent. intended to pursue during the course of the next year: whether it was his intention to borrow, in addition to the 16 millions which would be requisite, 11 millions for the Bank, and 5 for the Sinking Fund?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer would not pledge himself for the arrangements which would be adopted next year.

Mr. Grenfell wished to know the arrangements which had been adopted respecting the fee of 800l. per million, which was received by the Bank. If no measure was adopted, he should feel it his duty to submit a motion to the House on the subject, as he had stated on a preceding day.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer saw no reason from departing from the usual course.

The Resolution was then read and agreed to.

On the Resolution for the State Lotteries being proposed, a short conversation was made by an Hon'ble Member (we believe Mr. Cripps), which we could not, from the confusion, collect.

The Committee then divided—

Ayes	-	-	117
Noes	-	-	49

Majority in favour of the Resolution 68

The Resolution respecting the duty on Malt being proposed.

Mr. Gooch expressed his desire of opposing this tax, which was highly injurous to the agricutural interest of the country, however inconsistent his conduct might appear, he having voted in favour of the Financial Resolutions of the Right Hon. Gent. The landed interests were said to be protected by the Corn Bill, but he thought it afforded but slight protection, for the importer of foreign corn would have too great an advantage over the grower. For the quarter of barley which the importer could sell for 40s. the grower was obliged to demand 80s. This would account for the irritability at present prevalent through the agriculturists of the country. The tax upon Malt, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, would not affect the agricultural interests, but would it not affect the poor, aud their means of support? The poor class of the inhabitants of this country were supported by the on tax, and a great increase of the burthens of this tax would be felt though the country from the imposition of the tax upon Malt. He would certainly divide the House when the Bill for the imposition of this tax was brought in.

Mr. F. Buxton would say a few words to defend the brewers from the unjust attacks which had been made upon them by the Right Hon. Member. He could not say that the conduct which had been pursued by the the Right Hon. Gentleman, this night, after he had been informed of the mistakes which he had made respecting the brewers, was worthy of the candour of a Minister of a Member, since he did not come openly forward and fairly acknowledge his errors on that head, and offer an excuse for the misrepresentations which he had made. For himself, he would give as positive a denial as the English language would admit of to the statemennts of the Right Hon. Gentlemen. The Right Hon. Gentleman had, on a proceeding occasion, if the statement which had goue forth before the public was correct, said, that there had been no advantage gained to the country from the removal of the War Malt Tax. He could not agree with the statement of the Right Hon. Member, for it was evident, that it must have proved advantageous to the public. The Right Hon. Gentleman was wrong.

The Chairman called to order. The rule of the Committee rendered it imperative on him to prevent allusion being made in such a manner to what occurred on preceding occasions.

Mr. Buxton proceeded. In any Gentleman should on a future occasion say that the removal of the War Malt Tax was not productive of benefit, he would consider himself authorised to pronounce such opinion wrong. Notwithstanding what had been asserted by the Right Hon. Gentleman, the brewers had on the removal of this tax, on the 5th of July, 1816, lowered the price of beer 17s. 6d. per butt; and although a bad harvest had in the following autumn rendered the price of malt higher, the price was not greatly raised. In 1817, the brewers made an application to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who told them that he could not release them from their responsibility to place it upon his own shoulders. Rumours were then circulated against the brewers, and various arts were made use of to excite the people against that ill-fated and devoted body. The Newspapers were filled with paragraphs against them, hand-bills were circulated and placed on the tops of poles, public meetings were called to complain of and provide remedies against the extortions and the rapacity of the brewers. If ever a period resembling the time when the system of denouncing individuals to public vengeance had arrived in this country, it seems to be the present, and the brewers appeared to be the object against whom rancour was to be exhausted. But the brewers saved themselves by a Petition, which they presented to the House, and upon which a Committee was appointed to investigate the matters, and to report their opinion. The Committee having discovered the truth, made a Report to the House, which exonerated the brewers from the charges which had been made against them. Was it, therefore, candid or just, on the part of the Right Hon. Member, to endeavour to rouse the passions of the multitude against the brewers? They certainly had cause to complain of such conduct. What had been advanced by the Rt. Hon. Gentleman, respecting the 59s. per quarter, was proved to him to be wrong, for it then amounted to 50s. only. The answer of a Right Hon. Gentleman to a question from the Member for Westminster prevented a reduction from then taking place in the price of beer. A meeting of the brewers had at that time been about to take place, in order to produce a reduction in the price of beer, when an article in *The Courier* stating a tax would be laid, prevented their meeting from being productive of the desired effect. Having thus expressed his opinion respecting the Malt Tax, he hoped the House would permit him to make a few observations respecting the policy of the general system of taxation, as now presented for the sanction of the House, and in some of which he would differ from some Gentlemen around him, in others from some Gentlemen opposite, and perhaps on some more with all perhaps in the House, as well as out of it. *(Hear)* His statement might perhaps be ludicrous, but he could not help thinking that there could not be a more seasonable time for taxes than the present; for in the war, the country elated with the continual succession of victories, and possessed of sufficiency of money, felt so happy as to have perhaps fancied that war was good and beneficial. Nothing, since peace had been procured, was heard but complaints; this might be considered as a proof of the utility of war. He therefore thought that the public would connect the consequent distresses of war with its enjoyments, in order that a proper view of the whole might be taken, and proper judgment formed. There was one more point relative to proposed taxes respecting which he should make an observation. The taxes now proposed were intended to press solely upon the poor, who were to be deprived of their comforts and support, that a Sinking Fund for the advantage of fundholders, and for the security of the rich men of the country, should be established. He deprecated such a system.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the proposed taxes were intended for the benefit of the country, and of course for the advantage of the poor as well as of the rich. He was not aware of having said any thing to the brewers, which could give cause to the observations made by the Hon. Gentleman. The Hon. Member could not suppose, upon any grounds of truth, that he or any of his friends had been concerned in an attack upon the brewers. There was an error, which he would admit, had occurred in his statement respecting the price of hops, of twenty shillings, but it was merely casual. It seemed to be his peculiar good fortune to be able to discover and to bring to light the intentions of the brewers, for he now, as he had on a former occasion, been enabled to discover that the brewers were about to lessen the price of beer.

Mr. Woodhouse opposed the tax, upon the ground of its contributing to discourage the growth of corn in this country.

Mr. C. Galvert would not eulogise the plan of taxes proposed by the Right Hon. Gentleman, which tended to take out of the 3,190,000l. proposed by him, the sum of two millions from the pockets of the poor. The tax might be laid by the Honse, but it would revert and fall with force on the rich. The Hon. Member then entered into some statements, to prove that the brewers had not been guilty of the extortions with which they had been charged. The Right Hon. Gentleman had founded his statement upon a paper, which did not disclose the full truth but which gave some things against the brewers. He (Mr. C.) would pledge his honour, that he would prove that the brewers had not, at the time spoken of received any profit, but that they had rather lost at that time.

Mr. Huskisson said, that notwithstanding the objections which been made by the Gentlemen opposite, to the tax on malt there there was one fact urged by his Right Hon. Friend (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) which stood uncontradicted, namely, that the tax would not have the effect of raising the price of beer above the rate at which it now stood. It was true, that notwithstanding the war tax had been taken off, and the price of beer had abated for a short time, the price was again raised, for whether justly or not, or whether owing to a statement made by his Right Hon. Friend, the brewers had thought proper to hold a meeting, & to resolve that they would not lower the price of beer. This, he believed, arose from a question put by an Honorable Member for Westminister, early in the Session to his Right Hon. Friend, whether any increase of the Malt Duty

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was in contemplation, which, at the time, was answered in the negative; & the result was that the price of beer was raised upon the Hon. Member's constituents. It was not easy to lay a new tax upon any articles of general consumption which would not have the effect of raising the price on the consumer; nor was it possible to impose 3,000,000 of new taxes upon the country without being felt by some class of the community; but in the article of beer, if there had existed a state of things which had raised that article to a certain price for a certain time, the policy could not be such with the Public as if that higher price had peen the immediate effect of a tax on the article on which it was imposed. In answer to the observation of the Hon. Member for Norfolk with respect to the great importation of barley, which had the effect of lowering the price of that article in the British market, it rose from the necessity created by the failure of the barley harvests of the proceeding years, which rendered importation indispensable to supply the consumption of the country; and if we were not enabled to import foreign barley, the article would have risen at home to the price of wheat. He thought the facility offered by the Corn Laws in this respect, was one of their most salutary provisions. He thought the duty proposed on malt could make little or no difference in the price of beer; the prices of malt were constantly fluctuating, and the price of beer at this moment was as high as it had been before the war duty was taken off. With respect to the whole of the new taxes now proposed, he would venture to say, that in the history of taxation in this country there never was so much inquiry on the part of Government, nor such studious pains taken to devise taxes the least oppressive on the people; and in the conscientious judgment of Ministers there could be no tax devised equally productive and equally light; for it was not on luxuries or articles of small and confined consumption that a million and a half could be raised, but on such as were of the most general consumption. It was not from taxation that the temporary distresses of the people of this country t present arose. For the year 1816, was decidedly the most distressful and calamitous this country had experienced, although in that year eighteen millions of taxes were remitted, and yet it was a year of the greatest calamity, arising from the depressed state of agriculture and the diminished consumption of the country; and the best mode to avoid a return of such distress was to place the country in that state which the measures proposed by the Committee were likely to place it.

Mr. G. Lamb said, he was so pointedly alluded to by the Right Hon. Gen. who last spoke, that he must beg to offer a few words in reply to him. If he had asked a question of the Right Hon. Chancellor of the Exchequer, early in the Session, it was because he thought malt was the very article upon which he would be first inclined to impose a tax; and although he then disclaimed it, it was now in proof, that his (Mr. L's.) conjecture was justified.. He felt it his duty to record his opinion against all the proposed new taxes, for he thought them all most oppressive, but more especially that on malt, which would be a heavy tax upon a necessary of life with the labouring orders; for if the brewers did not raise the price of beer, they would lower the quality; for when the war tax was taken off, beer continued at the high price, and though they had promised to improve the quality, they had not done so. Nor could the Ministers have any control over them in that respect.

Mr. Calvert rose to vindicate the brewers from this imputation. They had greatly improved the quality of their beer, and he thought the thing so obvious, that it must be in every body's mouth.

Sir J. Sebright thought the Chancellor of the Exchequer entitled to the thanks of the country for the very candid manner in which he came forward with an explanation of the true state of the country. He was ready to admit that the three millions of new taxes were absolutely necessary to the aid of the Government; but he lamented that one of them should fall upon malt, which would materially affect the agriculture of the country, and be so extremely injurious to many of his constituents, who were maltsters, and would be nearly ruined by exacting the new duty upon their stock in hand. He should diliver his opinion more fully on this subject when the Bill for imposing the tax should come before the House.

Mr. Brougham said, that after this whole subject had been so fully discussed in the Commitee, he should only detain the House for a few short observations, particularly with respect to the tax on Malt. According to the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Hon. Member for Chichester (Mr. Huskisson), this tax, although it was to be imposed on malt, was to be paid or felt by no one. Neither the farmer, the maltster, the distiller, nor the consumer was to feel it; but somebody must certainly pay the tax, and he should be glad to know how a tax of 1,400,000l. or rather of 1,500,000l. for there would be 500,000l. charged on the wash to distillers, which was all a Malt Tax, could be imposed without being felt by any class of the people. Was it only the rapacious brewer, and the still more rapacious distiller that were to be scourged by this tax, or was it be supposed that the manufacturer of any taxed article would not charge to the consumer not only the tax but an additional charge for his risk in advance of the tax and in compensation to himself for the decreased consumption of the article which the tax would occasion? He begged however to contend, that the tax would not only fall heavily on the consumer, but would be ultimately felt by the grower of barley. That it would be felt heavily by the consumer would be clear from the statement of an Hon. Gentleman behind him (Mr. Calvert). On the cessation of the War Malt Tax 17s. 6d. per quarter was taken off the malt, and there was an increased consumption of beer, and consequenely an increased benefit to the grower of barley; but by laying on this tax the effect would be speedily felt by the barley grower, and this at a time when every possible encouragement should be given to the agriculture of the country, to which he must say, that due attention was not paid either by Government or by that House. Barley, it should be considered, was already loaded with an imposition of nine millions, exclusive of the land tax and the poor-rates, all pressing upon the grower of that article. And in short no one article, not even excepting the favourite sugar of most Chancellors of the Exchequer, was ever so dreadfully taxed as Barley. But not satisfied with the presure that already loaded it, the Right Hon. Gentleman was still seeking to lay two millions more of taxation upon it. Would the Committee endure such an increase? Could the people pay it? And after all it would be for the Committee to decide, whether such an unnecessary and enormous burthen was either prudent or politic. The Committee had heard the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite say something about the tax on spirits; but he had no convenient pocket authority on that subject, similar to that he held with regard to malt. He had an authority on beer; but he could find no respectable distiller to say, that a new tax on spirits would tend to the diminution of its price, or the extent of its consumption. For himself, he had no objection to raise the price of spirits even by taxes; but that should be done in such a manner, as to give the people time to wean themselves from its improper and injurious use; and he had no objection, by a judicious progress of taxation, to place all spirits beyond the people's reach. He would, however, by no means do so, to raise a revenue from that class of persons who were often driven to its use from distress and desperation; but he would do so in order that every additional shilling of import laid upon spirits should be remitted upon beer, the sound, the wholesome, and the constitutional drink of the English people. His wish would be, to have the people return to the use of beer in place of spirits; but while taxation was to be imposed on both, the consumption of both would decrease with the diminished means produced by such taxation. The present measure went besides to increase the price of that necessary of life—for really he might with great truth so term it; and in increasing its price, tend to the diminution of the comforts of the poor. In short, he had heard no answer whatever made to the objections which had been so forcibly urged against an additional burthen being laid on malt; and not only not answered, but almost proved by the admissions of the Right Hon. Gentleman himself. Looking then to the other proposed object of taxation, he saw that each and every of them were equally inconsistent with the rules of good taxation. The Committee, however, was only particularly occupied upon the policy and necessity of a new duty being laid upon malt, and he should not therefore enter upon this discussion; but he could not help stating it as his firm conviction, that they were all equally injudicious and ill chosen as the tax on malt. One word more as to the necessity of procuring the two millions by a duty upon that article, and he would have done. The two millions were said to be sought for the purpose of increasing our resources and bringing back the country to that state of prosperity in which some years ago it had been found; for the purpose of making such head against an enormous debt, as to command that attitude in Europe which we once enjoyed; for the purpose, if called upon to enter into a new war, of meeting our enemy with every possible advantage; in short, to be prepared to avert or face so dangerous a calamity. These were the reasons urged for seeking the two millions. But he (Mr. Brougham) would say, leave them in the hands of individuals; let the two millions circulate from hand to hand; let them go to improve the circumstances of the landowner, the farmer, the manufacturer, and the labourer; and in their hands would they fructify and increase, so as to make effectual head against the debt, and meet any crisis that might arrive with resources properly recruited, strengthened, and increased. If the Government acted as the trustees of the people, the compound interest of the two millions which they intended first to extract from the pockets of the people, and then to place in a fund for the liquidation of the debt, would be but as nothing compared to the accumulation of means which the circulation of that sum would produce amongst the people. A nation's wealth would always best increase by leaving capital to operate unrestrictedly throughout its various channels. Or if all ordinary means of improvement were neglected or despised, new impediments should not be thrown in the way of its future occurrence. To say that any particular necessity called for such a tax—to call upon the landowners to submit to new burthens under the plea of such a necessity, was as great a fallacy as ever entered into the imagination of even the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself. After the observations he had made, he should then only add, that he never gave a vote with more sincerity than he gave on the present occasion—than that as far as it could go, which might prevent the country from being compelled to endure an odious and unnecessary tax.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Sir J. Newport observed, he merely rose for the purpose of ascertaning, if new taxes were necessary, why taxes had been proposed which bore particularly on the poor? He would notice the advance on Plantation coffee from 7½d. to 1s., an article usually consumed by the poor, whilst East India coffee, consumed by the richest classes of the community, had been only raised 1½d. in the lb. Tobacco also furnished a similar instance of disregard for the poor. The duty on Plantation tobacco was to be increased from 3s. 2d. to 4s., while Spanish and Portuguese tobacco was only to be increased from 5s. 5½d. to 6s.? All he should say was, if an advance in these articles was deemed necessary, that such an advance should not be made upon those usually consumed by the lower classes of the people.

Mr. Coke rose amid loud cries of *Question!* and *Withdraw!* and said, his observations should be few, and those few in opposition to the Resolution immediately before the House. He was a decided enemy to all unnecessary taxation; and he never heard any tax proposed which he thought more uncalled for and impolitic than the present. Even in point of revenue, he thought the Right Hon. Gentlemen would find himself mistaken, for he was satisfied that additional taxes, tending to lessen the consumption of any article, must necessarily lead to a falling revenue. With regard to the tax on spirits, he entirely concurred in all that had fallen from his Hon. Friend below him (Mr. Brougham). The Committee, he feared, was not aware of the great injury they were about to inflict on all the owners and farmers of light soils throughout the country, for whom, if the Resolution passed, he saw no hope and no resource. Already it was with difficulty that they could cultivate their farms and exist upon their produce; but if the prices of that produce were reduced, one general ruin would soon sweep them all away. Under every view of the case then, and considering the peculiar distresses that overwhelmed the country, he should vote against the imposition of any and every new tax that might be proposed.

Strangers were then ordered to withdraw, and a division took place—

For the Resolution	198
Against it	97
Majority for Ministers	—101

During the exclusion of strangers from the Gallery, several divisions, we understood, took place.

On a motion for adjournment, by Mr. Bennet.—

For the Motion	57
Against it	191
Majority	134

On a second Motion—

For it	40
Against it	185
Majority	—145

On our entrance into the Gallery we found Mr. J. P. Grant on his legs, warmly opposing the whole of the proceedings, because the articles taxed bore more heavily on the poorer classes. On the several Resolutions for imposing taxes, on malt tea, wool, coffee, cocoa, and pepper, the Hon. Gentleman moved amendments to confine the existing duties.

Mr. Canning ironically alluded to the spirit of the Hon. Gentleman, which he described to be remarkably energetic, and abounding with beautiful gradations.

In answer to a question from Mr. Brougham,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the proposed additional duty on tea would not yield more than one penny per lb. to the Revenue, on teas of the value of 5s. per lb.

Mr. Brougham said, although he should not press a division at that late hour, he should certainly oppose the resolutions on the Report being received.

The several Resolutions were then agreed to, the House, resumed, and the Report was ordered to be brought up this day.

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at Half-Past two o'Clock.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Rs.	Q.	R.
ALKALI,	per Surat Candy 22 md.	8	0	00
ALMONDS,	per Surat md. of 44 seers	4	0	00
ANCHORS,	per cwt.	15	0	00
ARRACK, Columbo,	per Gallon	2	0	00
In Bond,	" "			
BEER, Hodgson's, none.	" per hhd.	120	0	00
BEETLENUT, white Malay,	per S. Cd. of 21 mds.	70	0	00
Malabar,	Bombay Candy.	58	0	00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,	per Surat md. of 40 seers or 37½ lb.	20	0	00
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto ditto,	40	0	00
BOTTLES,	per dozen	2	0	00
BRIMSTONE,	per Surat Candy. of 21 mds.	75	0	00
CAMPHOR, China,	per Surat md. of 42 seers	28	0	00
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4,	per bolt.	32	0	00
" 5 to 8,	" "	30	0	00
CANVAS, Bengal,	none			
Ditto Twine,				
CARDAMUMS, Malabar.	per Surat md. of 42 seers	70	0	00
CASSIA, China,	per pound	00	2	25
Sumatra,		none		
Buds,				
Malabar,				
CLOVES,	per Surat md. of 42 seers	68	0	00
Bourbon,		55	0	00
COCHINEAL, good,	per pound.	16	2	00
COFFEE, Mocha,	per Surat md.	20	0	00
Bourbon,		none		
Java,		none		
COIR, Laccadavie, garbled,	Candy of 21 Md.	58	0	00
COPPER, Sheathing	per Surat md.	24	0	00
Plate,	" "	24	0	00
Bolts,	" "	24	0	00
Slab,	" "	23	0	00
Persian,	" "	23	0	00
COPPERAS, Mocha,	per Surat maund	3	2	00
Brazil,	" "			
CORDAGE,	per cwt.	28	0	00
Patent,	" "	32	0	00
COTTON. Ahmood,	per Surat Candy	210	0	00
Ditto Toomil,	of 21 Maunds	240	0	00
Bownaghur,	or 7 Cwt.	190	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		205	0	00
Limree Wudwan,		185	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		210	0	00
Kutch,		190	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		210	0	00
Mangrole & Pore,	none	170	0	00
CREAT,	per Surat maund	10	0	00
CUMMIN, Seed,	per Surat maund	8	0	00
DAMMER, Malacca Raw,	per Surat Cy. of 22 maunds.	40	0	00
Ditto boiled		55	0	00
ELEPHANT'S TEETH,	per Surat md.	50	0	00
1st sort,	"			
2d ditto,	"			
3d ditto.	"			
GALL NUTS, garbled,	per Surat maund	50	0	00
GHEE, Caranchy,	per Bombay maund	7	2	00
GINGER, Bengal,	per Surat Cy of 22 mds. or 821 lbs.	56	0	00
GRAM, Surat	per Cy. of 8 Parah	25	0	00
Bownagur, & Goga,	" "	24	0	00
GUM, Animi, garbled,	per Surat maund	10	0	00
Arabic,	per Surat Candy	115	0	00
Gamboge,	Europe market,			
Galbanum,				
Olibanum,		120	0	00
Myrrh,		11	0	00
GUNPOWDER,	per lb.			
GUNNEE, Palls,	per 100	16	2	00
Ditto Bags,		12	2	00
Ditto Twine,				
HEMP, Koncan,	per Bombay Candy	110	0	00
Ghauty,	per Ditto	105	0	00
Northern,	per Surat Candy	80	0	00
HATS, good,	" each.	10	0	00
HING, Europe Market,	per Surat Md. of 44 seers	12	0	00
INDIGO,				
IRON, Swedish Square,	per Surat candy	65	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	62	0	00
English Square,	" "	42	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	45	0	00
Ditto Bolt,	" "	45	0	00
Nails 2 *a* 3 Inch,	" per cwt			
4 *a* 10,	"			
Hoops,	" per cwt.	11	0	00
Kentledge,	" per cwt.	10	0	00
LEAD, Pig ditto,	Rs. " per cwt.	10	3	00
Sheet	" "	10	0	00
Red,	" "	12	2	00
White	" "	14	0	00
China,	" "	13	0	00
LINSEED OIL, in Jar	per Gallon	3	[illegible]	00
MACE, good,	per pound	3	[illegible]	00
MUNJEET	Surat maund	[illegible]		
Mocha,	"	1	0	00
Bussorah,	"	4	2	00
NAIL, Copper,	per Surat.	63	0	00
Ditto Brass,	Ditto	45	0	00
NUTMEGS,	per lb.	2	2	00
OIL, Cocoanut, 1 sort	per Bombay [illegible]	3	2	00
Ditto Jengely,	Ditto ditto	4	2	00
PADDY,	per Moora 32 to	36	0	00
PAINTS, best white mixed,	" per lb.			
Black	" "	00	1	10
Green	" "	1	0	00
Yellow	" "	00	0	80
Red	" "	00	0	80
Blue,	" "	00	2	88
PEPPER, Malabar,	per Bombay candy	135	0	00
Bhatcole,		140	0	00
Eastern,	"	130	0	00
PEEPUL,	per S. maund	7	1	00
Mool,	per ditto	10	2	00
PITCH,	" per barrel	20	0	00
QUICKSILVER,	Rs. per Surat maund	39	0	00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort,	per Bag	9	0	00
Ditto unboiled 2 do.	do. do.	7	2	00
Ditto Moongy,	do. do.	6	2	00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil,	per pound	45	0	00
SAGO,	per Surat maund	2	0	00
SALT PETRE,	per Bag	18	0	00
SANDAL WOOD, good,	per Bombay candy	180	0	00
SHELL, Lac,				
SILK, and Silk, Piece Goods				
SILK, Nankeen,	per pucka seer	16	2	00
Ditto, Canton,	15 seers to a	15	0	00
1 sort	B'bay md.			
Ditto do. 2	do. do.	14	0	00
Ditto do. 3	do. do.	16	3	00
Bengal, Bannock 1 sort		12	2	00
SPIRITS, Brandy	per gallon	5	0	00
Hollands	per Case	30	0	00
Bengal Rum,	per Gallon			
STEEL, in Tubs,	per	11	0	00
Bundle,	" "	12	0	00
STICK, Lac,	per Surat maund.	6	0	00
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	30	0	00
Ditto, 2 do.	do. do.	28	0	00
Ditto Batavia in Canister,	per md. 41½ seers	6	0	00
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat md. of 41 seers	6	1	00
Ditto 2 sort,		5	2	00
Candy Chinchu,	per Surat md. of 43½ seers	10	2	00
do. Canton,	do. do.	10	0	00
do. 2 do.	do. do.	9	0	00
TAR, Stockholm	per " Barrel	30	0	00
TERRA Japonica, or Kut,	per Bombay Cy.	50	[illegible]	00
TIN PLATES, I. C.	" per " box	20	[illegible]	00
In large slab,	per md. [illegible] seers	11	0	00
TINCALL,				
Borax,		none.		
TURPENTINE,	" per " barrel			
Spirits,	" per " gallon	4	2	00
TURMERIC, Bengal,	per Surat Candy	35	0	00
TUTENAGUE,	per Surat maund	10	0	00
VERDIGREASE,	" per lb.	1	[illegible]	00
VERMILLION, China,	per paper	1	1	80
VITRIOL, Blue,	per Surat maund	20	0	00
WAX, Bees,	per Surat maund	18	0	00
WINE, Claret, English,	per " dozen	25	0	00
Port,	" "	18	0	00
Madeira, 1 sort,	per " pipe	800	0	00
WHEAT, Jumboosier,	per Cwt. of 8 Parah	35	0	00
Ditto Red,		36	0	00
Hansia, White,		38	0	00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	220	0	00
German Crowns,	per 100	212	0	00
Venetians,	per 100	490	0	00
Gubbas,	per 100	475	0	00

Remittance to England at six months 2 2 per Rupee

Freight to England, nominal 4 £. per Ton.

Loose Freight 5 £.

Exchange on Calcutta, B'bay Rs. 109 per 100 Sicca.

on Madras.

The Price of Cotton still remains as quoted above. The consequence is that our Indiamen [illegible] ready to sail by an Eastern passage to China, are going comparatively empty; an anomaly that has seldom occurred in the annals of Bombay.